

CO-OPERATION OF
NATIONS SEEN
AS ESSENTIAL

Economic Conference Agrees
That Unity of Action Is
One Thing Needful

GREATER PRODUCTION
IS URGED AS REMEDY

Industrial Agreements Already
Being Discussed by the
Delegates at Geneva

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph
from Halifax

GENEVA, May 5.—"Economic disarmament" was the cause which had brought delegates of the world to the Economic Conference, declared Prof. K. G. Cassel, the eminent Swedish economist in the course of a memorandum he read at the first session. This sentiment is the keynote to all the opening speeches. General approval was accorded Professor Cassel's statement that the best way to increase production was by an increase of production. It is difficult here to find anyone who subscribes to the old idea that each country should aim at the suppression of the trade of its competitors as the best means of extending its own business.

Contrariwise, the conviction seems general that progress in an economic sense is only possible by the co-operation of all nations for the satisfying of the needs of the world. That altruism is the best policy in trade is accepted as a sound theory. It is admitted, however, that difficulties will arise when it is translated into practice, for national prejudices are still strong.

Although everyone agrees that economic disarmament is desirable, it is still, as in the case of the recent preparatory disarmament commission, always "the other fellow" who should disarm first. Therefore the general expectation is that an agreement is unlikely on many subjects at this opening parity, though it is hoped that the agreement should be reached in the matters concerned with trade.

In the meanwhile the industrialists of whom there are not a few among the delegates are getting together to discuss industrial agreements, which is taken as a proof of the growing sense of that international solidarity which Prof. Cassel declared was so necessary for the improvement of economic conditions. It is from this viewpoint that the strongest movement for lowering the excessively high tariffs and the simplification of customs tariffs is expected.

M. Theunis, the chairman, like Professor Cassel alluded to this when speaking at the close of the session in connection with economics and politics, and referring to the hope of assuaging political differences by economic agreements. The speeches of M. Theunis, Professor Cassel and Sir Walter Runciman, were all in the same vein of quiet optimism as to the future, provided the need of co-operation was recognized. The Italian delegate, Count Lelio Bonin-Langoni also insisted on the interdependence of nations.

Russians Strongly Protest
Protection by Police

GENEVA, Switzerland, May 5 (AP)—A strong protest against the "excessive and unwanted" police protection given the Soviet delegation by the Swiss authorities was made to Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, today, by Valerian Obolensky Gostinsky, chief Soviet delegate to the international economic conference.

The Russians tried to reach Sir Eric last night, immediately after their arrival, but failed to find him.

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Film Leaders Found
Their Own Academy

By the Associated Press

Hollywood, Calif.
SPONSORED by film leaders and embracing every branch of the industry, the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences has been launched here with the official approval of Will H. Hays, president of the Association of Motion Picture Producers and Distributors. Its president is Douglas Fairbanks.

Plans of the founders include the creation of an academy building, bestowal of awards of merits for distinctive achievements, interchange of constructive ideas among members and co-operation with colleges and universities in their recognition of motion picture making as a distinct art.

AIRMAN SOARS
ALMOST EIGHT
MILES INTO AIR

Army Balloonist Reaches
41,000 Feet, Setting New
World Record

BELLEVILLE, Ill., May 5 (AP)—America apparently has captured another laurel in the conquest of the air through the ascent of Capt. Hawthorne D. Gray, army aviator, to a height of approximately 41,000 feet. The previous record was less than 35,000 feet made by two German balloonists. It is believed this is the highest altitude ever attained in a free balloon. From his basket the captain surveyed the earth from a distance of nearly eight miles.

While the sealed altimeter in Captain Gray's balloon remained to be calibrated by the Bureau of Standards at Washington, he said he checked his instruments at 40,000 feet and found them to be accurate.

Starting at 1:33 p. m. Captain Gray piloted his balloon to its maximum height until forced to descend by its instruments indicated he had reached his goal. He landed at 4 p. m. at Golden Gate, Ill., more than 100 miles away.

Descending to 8000 feet and finding that his craft was headed for a swamp at more than 1600 feet per minute, Captain Gray removed his oxygen mask and observed the balloon failed to "parachute." He then made a parachute jump to a muddy field within 200 yards of a creek.

A voluminous aviation suit enabled him to withstand the temperature of degrees below zero, while a special oxygen mixture was supplied him with ample oxygen in the rarefied atmosphere.

At 40,000 feet the balloonist discarded one of the two oxygen tanks by means of a parachute and the effect was to send the balloon 1000 feet higher.

Upon landing, he was taken back to Scott Field by a military airplane which had accompanied him at lower altitudes. His return brought the congratulations of assembled army officers and spectators and the enthusiastic greeting of his wife.

His forced leap from the balloon by means of a parachute qualified him also for membership in the Caterpillar Club, to which only those aeronauts who have made emergency parachute jumps are eligible.

ITALO-HUNGARIAN
PACT NOW AWAITS
PARLIAMENT ACTION

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph
from Halifax

BUDAPEST, May 5.—Five bills covering the Italo-Hungarian friendship treaty, the commercial and frontier agreements with Yugoslavia and the colonization treaty with Turkey have been introduced in Parliament by the Foreign Affairs Minister, Ludwig W. Batthyany.

The Italo-Hungarian treaty has already been accepted by the Foreign Affairs Committee, and should shortly be passed by Parliament.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor informed by the Foreign Affairs Ministry that the bringing of Italian and Yugoslav measures before Parliament at the same time was done deliberately as a courtesy to Yugoslavia, and as a mark of esteem for that country.

Measures to be introduced in the Italian Parliament, which the Italian pact was not directed against any country and certainly not against Yugoslavia.

MEXICAN HIGH COURT
REVOKES OIL 'AMPAROS'

MEXICO CITY, May 5 (AP)—The Mexican Supreme Court by unanimous decision has revoked the partial amparos or injunctions granted by lower courts to nine foreign oil companies restraining the federal authorities from enforcing the new oil regulations.

The Supreme Court ruled that the district courts must reject or reject amparos in totality, not in part as had been done by the Mexico City district courts in the case of the amparos in question.

JUDGES IN CALIFORNIA
WIN SALARY INCREASES

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (Special Correspondent).—Supplying a long-delayed reward for faithful service, the salaries of judges in California have been increased by the Legislature.

Supreme Court justices will now receive \$11,000 annually, justices of the District Court of Appeals \$10,000, and Superior Court judges from \$4000 to \$5000, depending upon the county in which they serve.

Bicycle Boulevard Advocated
by New City Regime—of Boys

Young Kansas City Politicians "Catch On" and Urge
Higher Salaries and Economy at Same Time

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 5 (Special).—Sweeping reforms in local city government, with public improvements for the people—particularly bicycle traffic arteries—were demanded by the new régime established at City Hall here.

There was a suspicion that the bicycle boulevards were for the benefit only of the boys and girls of the city, but what did it matter? The new "city government" was in and out in a day, and during that day running a city became "serious business" for more than 30 young men who descended upon City Hall as part of Boys' Week observance.

It was the boys' inning in government. To the new police proposed, city officials mildly assented, but intimated that it might be left to some other, perhaps the officials themselves, to say whether the police should be carried out after the boys' day was over.

The office of Mayor was assumed by James McQuay Jr., who being a Democrat, had stated one of his first official duties would be to convert Mayor Albert I. Beach (R.), into a Democrat. The conversion was made of no announcement was made of the result.

Better results were obtained by Frank Brooks, city manager for a day, who sat with Judge H. F. McElroy, the regular occupant of that office. Before stating his own political leanings, young Mr. Brooks had inquired about those of Judge McElroy, and finding the latter was a Democrat, Mr. Brooks announced he would be a Democrat too. Therefore, when the new city manager took up with his predecessor the matter of special traffic ways for bicycles he received assurances the question might be looked into at some future appropriate time.

Higher pay for city firemen became the chief consideration of Eldon Cloud, head of the Fire Department for a day. In advocating this move, along with street widening and park improvements, the boy officials apparently overlooked the fact they had promised economy in office.

In the South Side Traffic Court, John Marston, who replaced Judge Ira S. Gardner, made friends of offenders by assessing light fines for parking and other violations.

Positions of the nine members of the council, including the Mayor, were assumed by the boys, who held a special meeting at night. Through attendance at several previous meetings the boys had learned the routine of council procedure. The members named Mayor Beach in a special address. Recommendations of the heads of city departments, whom other boys had replaced, were acted upon favorably by the council, which passed through ordinances of its own liking. And if the regular city officials don't carry out the ordinance, what of it? The boys declared it a great day, anyway.

FLOOD CENTERS
ON LOUISIANA

More Refugee Camps Are
Planned as New Breaks
Increase Homeless

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 5 (AP)—Fifty thousand people of Louisiana were retreating today from invasions of the Mississippi and its tributaries, as swirling water streamed from torn levees and backed over lowlands to form an ever-growing lake which left but the tops of trees above its surface.

More than 12,000 inhabitants were being driven from their homes in the first complete evacuation of the parish since 1832. The towns of St. Joseph, Waterproof and Newellton were being deserted as were dozens of smaller communities in the path of torrents pouring through a breach in the levee at Lake de Cade, four miles above St. Joseph.

Virtually all of Concordia Parish already had been given over to the backwaters of the Red and Old rivers. Some 15,000 residents were affected by the flood in that parish, where 425,000 acres of rich agricultural cotton and swamp lands were covered.

Vidalia and Ferriday, the section's principal towns, were partially under water.

Marooned on High Ground
Near Winn Island, Richland Parish, 24 people were reported marooned on high ground. Five thousand persons had been made homeless in the Rayville section within 24 hours. Motorboats and skiffs were utilized by rescuers throughout the night in taking men, women and children from house-tops and trees.

Farther west and to the south, Police Parole officials apprehended the men and apes as many citizens struggled with the waters of Bayou Rapides. An attempt to cut the levees along that stream was believed forestalled with the arrival of armed men to patrol the embankments.

Refugees streaming into Delhi, located on a ridge in Richland parish, filled the camp beyond capacity. They asked Adjutant-General Tooking for additional bedding and cooking equipment.

Plea for Cattle Barges
Between 5000 and 8000 persons still were to be removed from the levees in the neighborhood of St. Joseph, a plea was made for boats. Barges also were asked to remove 4000 head of cattle.

Meanwhile, the largest rescue fleet ever assembled on the river, composed of steamboats, Coast Guard cutters and other vessels, was moving along the river and nosing through the inundated lowlands, picking up refugees. The fleet will follow the crest of the flood as it moves to the Gulf of Mexico.

Half of Boston Quota Raised

Announcement of the raising of more than half of the \$300,000 quota for Boston in the Mississippi River Flood Relief Fund as a result of the doubling of many early contributions has been made by officials of the Boston Red Cross chapter. The Boston relief fund has now reached \$159,037. Midnight entertainment will be given tomorrow at the Metropolitan Theater for the benefit of the fund.

Telephone Lines Maintained
The American Telephone & Telegraph Company, for itself and its associated companies in the Bell System, has contributed \$25,000 to the Red Cross for the relief of the flood sufferers. The company's Bell System serving the flood area are co-operating with the Red Cross, the army engineers and relief organizations. Every effort is being made to maintain the maximum telephone service as aid in the work of relief and later in rehabilitation. Such lines as are unavoidably out of service will be restored at the earliest possible moment. While much telephone service locally necessarily has been interfered with, the main lines of communication to all large centers have been maintained.

Mexico Will Buy
'Second-Hand' Isle

Government to Purchase Land
Left in United States by
Border Change

MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondent).—Mexico is going to buy an island. Second-hand, to be sure, but a real island, and in tip-top shape. This announcement is made by Luis L. Leon, Secretary of Agriculture, and concerns the Island of Cordova situated in the Gulf of California between Ciudad Juarez and El Paso.

The statement issued by Señor Leon recites that in 1899 a convention was signed between Mexico and the United States, to regularize the course of the Rio Bravo (The Mexican name for the Rio Grande), and at that time various parcels of land were left, some of national territory, on the left half of the river, and others of American territory on the right margin, which is the Mexican side.

"Among these islands of Cordova, which has an area of 145 hectares (approximately 360 acres), remained on the left bank of the river as the property of two American companies. It has been a refuge for those carrying on a contraband trade in liquor," the statement declared, and concludes: "Mexico is going to acquire this private property by purchase, because the rights of Mexico to this territory have never been forgotten."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

EDUCATION AGAINST LIQUOR
URGED IN W. C. T. U. FINDINGS

Mrs. Boole, National President, Says Prohibition Is Here
to Stay—1,000,000 Members Sought in Campaign
to "Hold Fast and Go Forward"

Findings of the presidents of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in the six New England states presented at the closing session of the New England Conference in the Old South Meeting House this morning, and unanimously endorsed by the entire body, declared that there is overwhelming evidence that the young people of today are as good as any young people the past ever saw.

It was also agreed that the truth regarding alcoholic poisoning must be taught to every generation so that all may realize that total abstinence is the only safe method and that prohibition is the best means of dealing with the liquor traffic.

The findings further declared that much of the disrespect of law in the country today can be traced to jokes, cartoons, slurs, and editorials to be found in newspapers and magazines. The press can make or break an individual or a cause, the findings said, and declared that these molders of public opinion should close their columns to every statement which ridicules any law of the United States or tends to lower the United States standards of loyalty and obedience.

Thanks Given Loyal Press
The thanks and commendation of the presidents and the conference were extended to those "leaders of the press whose high sense of responsibility causes them to deal fairly with the situation."

Women should realize that the ballot affords the solution to many of their problems, rather than being an added burden, the findings went on to say. They added that civil liberty is more important than personal liberty and should be so recognized and protected by all. Examination of immigrants before embarkation for these shores and restriction of immigration were declared an absolute necessity.

Finally the resolutions pronounced the individual who asserted "I want to do what I want to do," as the root of defiance of law and called upon every woman to stand and hold the wall of defense against every onslaught of every enemy attacking the

GRAIN GROWERS
FAVOR WORLD
CO-OPERATIVES

Delegates of Many Nations
Assert Consumer Gains
Through Wheat Pools

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 5 (Special).—International co-operation instead of competition in the marketing of grain was the keynote sounded at the opening here of the second world wheat pool conference. Study of world conditions that affect prices and the practice of co-operation in selling of grain rather than building of a world monopoly on wheat, were given as the aims of the conference.

The meeting is attended by several hundred delegates representing the nine wheat pools in the United States, the three Canadian pools of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, the world by organizing of the Russian Soviet Republic, and the pools of New South Wales and Victoria, Aust. The first world conference was held at St. Paul last year.

"Co-operation in agriculture is the world's greatest social development," said C. H. Burnell, chairman of the conference and president of the Manitoba Wheat Pool. It will amount before long to a revolution in farm business methods, he said, but it will be a peaceful one.

Educational Work Favored
"It should go hand in hand with a wider development in the organization of the farmer's social development," continued Mr. Burnell. "As agriculture was the cause of civilization in the first place, so agriculture may yet save civilization from the world by organizing co-operatively. It is my hope that agriculture may be the first to replace international competition by international co-operation."

Development of initiative on the part of the farmer was advocated by Mr. Burnell. He added: "Governments can help agriculture, but in the last analysis the farmer must attend to his own business. He grows the grain; he should finish the job and market it in a modern way. In fact, the farmer should be too good a business man and too proud a citizen to ask others to help him when he has an excellent opportunity to help himself."

The wheat pools are not a monopoly and their benefits are not confined to the farmer, Mr. Burnell held. In reality the consumer as well as the miller has much to gain by the formation of stronger wheat pools in all exporting countries, he said, because they would tend to do away with speculation in wheat.

Bread Costs Cited
Citing figures to show that gains in the prices of wheat may have a negligible effect on the cost of bread to the consumer, Mr. Burnell declared it was the speculator and middleman who had been profiting most in marketing of grain and adding an expense for the consumer.

Press in co-operative marketing of grain was noted in Canada, Russia and Australia. Figures brought out at the conference showed that Australian wheat pools this year are handling about one half of that

which was handled by the Australian wheat pools last year.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

France and Britain Seek
to Renew Entente Cordiale

Official French Visit to London Offers Opportunity
to Remove Differences of Opinion

By Special Cable

PARIS, May 5.—When, on May 16, President Doumergue pays an official visit to the British King in London he will be accompanied, by the Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, and an opportunity will be taken in a series of interviews—described in advance as of the highest importance—with Sir Austen Chamberlain to clear up the differences of opinion that have lately manifested themselves between France and Great Britain.

The opportunity for renewing the entente cordiale was warmly welcomed, for serious events demand a comprehensive and cordial exchange of views.

Constant Opposition
At Geneva the disarmament debates found France and Britain in constant opposition. In the quarrel between Italy and Yugoslavia over Albania it is alleged that France was supporting Yugoslavia and Britain Italy. This statement, in such form, is inaccurate, for both channel countries counsel moderation and are extremely anxious for a satisfactory settlement and the preservation of peace in the Balkans, which is gravely menaced. Nevertheless, though the divergences are more apparent than real, it is desirable to remove the suspicions that the great powers are taking opposite sides.

Again, in China, France and Britain are scarcely working together. France explains that its interests are totally different. Britain is directly concerned, while France is chiefly concerned with the common frontier of French Indochina and the Province of Yunnan which forces France to show considerable discretion.

France points out that it has promised to agree to any measure which receives the unanimous approval of the four other powers, even though the decisions imply sanctions. But unkind critics suggest that this offer, while appearing fully to associate France with the other powers, is negated by the notorious difficulties of the other powers in arriving at a unanimous conclusion. In any event it is anticipated that the diplomatic coldness between France and Britain disappear with the coming visit.

Rhineland Evacuation
Another problem arising is the evacuation of the Rhineland. Efforts are made to minimize the representations of the charge d'affaires of the Reich to M. Briand, but it is certain that the Reich invoked engagements which, it alleged, had been made at Locarno and Thoiry. It is asked at least that the French effective in the Rhineland be reduced to the normal figures of the German effective before the war. This means, it is said, a reduction of 25,000 men.

These conversations, conducted in the privacy of the Quai d'Orsay can be kept comparatively secret, but presently the German demands for a complete withdrawal will be open, emphatic and official. In France there are signs of a change of opinion, and it will not be easy to induce the Government to surrender its treaty rights. But it is the interrelated question on which Britain has much to say.

Germany Disappointed at
French Attitude on Troops

BERLIN, May 5.—The fact that Dr. Gustav Stresemann merely instructed Germany's diplomatic representative in Paris to request Aristide Briand in an official conversation to reduce the troops in the Rhineland instead of doing this in the form of an official demarche, supported by similar steps in London and Brussels as originally planned is due to a realization on the part of the Wilhelmstrasse that the Reich cannot compel France to comply with its requests.

France, it is felt, has other political troubles to attend to, and although Germany believes itself to be right it is unable to force matters. Great disappointment, however, is felt here that France is not doing anything on its own accord in this question.

Dr. Stresemann, it is indicated in political circles, was eager to take this step before the Cabinet resumed its sessions after the holidays. If he

ideals and standards of the Government of the United States.

The findings were read by Mrs. Mary B. Wilson of Hartford, Conn., chairman.

Mrs. Boole's Address
"Prohibition is here to stay and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is here to help it stay," declared Mrs. Ella A. Boole, national president of the organization, in her address to the conference.

"To this end," she added, "we are now conducting a membership campaign and our goal is 1,000,000 women in our ranks holding fast our prohibition law and going forward for the protection of our country against this new illegal traffic."

Mrs. Boole went on to say that it has become a necessity for the large women's organizations to center their activities around a single issue.

"There may be other issues subsidiary thereto which they study and support, but their effectiveness is increased and the danger of overlapping is decreased by centralization," she said. "The W. C. T. U. majors in prohibition. We are committed to the observance of the Eighteenth Amendment and the building of public sentiment that will support the Volstead Act and its enforcement code."

Every Control Plan Opposed
She added that many methods of dealing with the drink habit have been tried, pledge-signing, local option, state-wide prohibition, statutory and constitutional law even as national prohibition, and that the only method that has been successful has been the prohibition of the sale of wine and beer. There, too, they have trouble with hard liquors, with bootleggers, with smuggling and with drunkenness.

Prohibition has not yet had a fair chance but the results are little short of miraculous. The aim of the W. C. T. U. is to win the people to the cause.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

The Etiquette
of
Restaurant Dining

MODERN living conditions in cities almost necessitate for many the patronizing of restaurants or hotels for at least one meal a day, and many little inconveniences may easily be avoided by knowing how to obtain proper service. For just a few suggestions see

The
Christian Science
Monitor

TOMORROW

Household Page

BRITISH SEND
NOTE ON MELLON
DEBT FIGURES

Inaccuracies Complained of
in Letter to President of
Princeton University

LONDON APPROVES
CHURCHILL ANSWER

Press Expresses Hope That
the Reply Will Clear Up
the Situation

LONDON, May 5 (AP)—A responsible Downing Street official told the Associated Press today that Great Britain's war debts note to the United States was aimed primarily at her continental debtors, and was designed to remove "false impressions" created on the Continent by the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon to President Hiben of Princeton University.

The British Government, the official said, had no criticism to make of the brief reply to the note issued by Frank B. Kellogg, American Secretary of State.

The British note, made public last night, charged the accuracy of statements made by Mr. Mellon in his recent letter to Dr. Hiben in which the Secretary stated that Great Britain's schedule of payments for its debtors called for a substantial amount more than it will pay to the United States, so that its American payments will not constitute a drain upon its own economic resources.

Great Britain had no desire to enter an American domestic controversy over the war debts question, it is stated here. Mellon's issue was forced by what is still stoutly maintained in Government circles to be Mr. Mellon's "misrepresentations."

Creating a Grave Situation
These, it is asserted, were creating a grave situation on the Continent and could only be counteracted by a full statement of the British viewpoint regarding the Mellon-Hiben letter until now (the letter was given out on March 7) is evidence of Great Britain's desire not to precipitate. The British Government, it is asserted, had a clear opportunity to dispose of accumulated rubbish in the year, which the latter promised to do. "Chief" Plater was then driven to the fire headquarters where the force was drawn up at attention.

The work of the different parts of the apparatus was explained.

A similar inspection of the Police Department was held by "Chief" Wood, while at the City Hall the newly elected "Council" voted a salary increase of \$500 to the president of the body. The week's activities will close Saturday with a street parade and exercises at Merrymount Park.

Another problem arising is the evacuation of the Rhineland. Efforts are made to minimize the representations of the charge d'affaires of the Reich to M. Briand, but it is certain that the Reich invoked engagements which, it alleged, had been made at Locarno and Thoiry. It is asked at least that the French effective in the Rhineland be reduced to the normal figures of the German effective before the war. This means, it is said, a reduction of 25,000 men.

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(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

The Etiquette
of

SEEKING TO PUT
MUSIC IN HOMENew York Clubwomen Hope
300,000 Members Will
Assist Campaign

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—A campaign to utilize 300,000 clubwomen in taking music into the homes of New York has been launched by the music committee of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs and will be regaled in other communities throughout the State.

Only 60,000 out of the city's population of 7,000,000 attend concerts, declared Mrs. Harold Vincent Milligan, chairman of the committee, in opening a conference at which representatives of various clubs discussed plans for a state-wide chord and other means of co-operation between music organizations and federated clubs.

Systematic Efforts
The women decided to establish a card index of club members who are willing to play and sing in the city's hospitals, charitable institutions, and clubs, and to have another file of young artists who are engaged in minimum fees by the various clubs. In addition they will continue their support of the work of the National Music League.

The league is a "philanthropic" organization, said its director, Harold

Vincent Milligan, its guarantor providing machinery through which talent may be discovered, heard, and engaged, the profits from the engagements going in their entirety to the artists.

"It is only the public which does not share in our philanthropy," said Mr. Milligan, "since we require that organizations taking our artists pay them the usual fees."

Reports were given of music support by women's clubs in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Massachusetts. Mrs. M. B. Lovelace describing the work of the Philadelphia Music Society, whose 2000 members arrange for music education classes for the city's foreign-born, bringing the groups together in big choral concerts. The Philadelphia society also has a band, makes music surveys in industrial centers, and provides free concerts in schools and institutions.

Programs Arranged
The Scarsdale Woman's Club has this year arranged three concerts for well-known artists, seven afternoon concerts at which beginning artists of promise have been heard and a series of music events and study programs by members of the club, including one meeting each month, especially for housewives.

The Bronxville Woman's Club was reported as initiating the project for Sunday afternoon concerts by soloists of great reputation, the plan being underwritten by a committee of 100 men. Programs by club members and one afternoon a year at which compositions of club members are heard is the music contribution of the Thirteenth Club. The Flushing Good Citizenship Club has put on an opera this year, as has the Larchmont Woman's Club. The Eclectic Club of New York is helping in the musical training of young students, and the Freeport Club is working to build up audience appreciation by talks and study of good music which afterward is played and sung by professionals.

The conference ended with a program of choral music, in which the participating women's clubs were Brooklyn Morning Choral, Mount Vernon Community Chorus, New Rochelle Choral Art Society, and the Caldwell New Jersey Woman's Club Chorus, which won the prize in the General Federation music contest last year.

SCHOOL TRUST
FUND GROWINGLand Endowment to Make
Minnesota Institutions
Independent of Taxes

ST. PAUL, Minn. (Special Correspondence)—Looking forward to the day when its university and schools can have sufficient endowment to make them tax-free, the State of Minnesota is already reaping benefits from valuable State lands set aside for permanent trust fund purposes.

Funds including the permanent school and university funds now total \$51,203,412, according to Julius A. Schmalz, State treasurer. These funds are invested or loaned to smaller civil units of the State and drawing interest. Thousands of acres of timber lands, or lands and other acreages in the northern part of the State have not been converted into interest-drawing funds yet.

Growth of the fund during the last year was more than \$4,000,000. The permanent school fund, from which schools throughout the State receive an amount each year, now totals \$38,805,948.14; the permanent university fund, \$2,958,851.38; the internal improvement fund \$338,200, and the swamp land fund, \$6,917,728.23.

Growth of these funds since 1862, in the early days of the State's his-

tory, has been rapid. Particular fortune came to the State through discovery of iron ore on the lands which had been set aside a few decades before.

Now a system is in operation by which the State leases or lands to private mining operators, exacting a royalty tax. From one mine alone last year the State received more than \$1,500,000—representing a royalty of 25 cents a ton on more than 6,000,000 tons of ore taken from the mine.

This mine, the Mesabi Mountain, near Virginia, last year produced the most ore of any in the world, according to F. A. Wildes, state superintendent of mines. He estimates that before it is exhausted its riches of ore will yield an average of \$100,000 for each of its 120 acres to the State trust funds. It is an open pit operation.

Timber lands owned by the State will not yield any large amount within the next few years, although small tracts of stumpage rights annually add to the trust funds. A policy of reforestation is expected to be formulated during the next two years which will make these lands valuable additions to the trust funds for centuries to come.

State lands held for settlement by agrarians continue to be sold. At present the State has \$7,000,000 outstanding on these land contracts which will run for 40 years, and which draw interest at 4 per cent.

AIRMAN STARTS
ATLANTIC FLIGHT

DAKAR, West Africa, May 5 (AP)—Captain Saint-Roman, French aviator, left St. Louis, Senegal, at 6:30 o'clock this morning. He is attempting to fly across the Atlantic in a non-stop voyage to Pernambuco, Brazil, a distance of about 1875 miles.

On Tuesday, the French Bureau of Aeronautics announced that official sanction for Captain Saint-Roman's flight had been withdrawn because he was planning to proceed across the Atlantic without pontoons. He substituted ordinary landing gear after a pontoon was damaged.

MASONRY TO SEEK TEMPLE FUND

LOWELL, Mass., May 5 (Special)—Plans for a drive for raising funds for the new Masonic Temple are practically completed and within a few days will be sent out to all members of the Masonic bodies in the city, according to Arthur D. Prince, chairman of the committee in charge of raising the funds.

FIRE ENGINE COMPANY LOSSES
American La France Fire Engine Company had net loss of \$25,413 for the first quarter, compared with net income of \$20,231 in the first quarter last year, or 29 cents a share on the common.

CO-OPERATION
AN ESSENTIAL

(Continued from Page 1)

Today, accompanied by several of his comrades, Mr. Ossinsky told the Secretary-General that the police measures were ridiculous, annoying, and an unacceptable restriction of liberty.

Mr. Eric promised to intercede with the Swiss authorities, but pointed out that some protection was wisely precautionary.

The spokesman of the Russian delegation to the International Economic Conference declared that his comrades did not come to Geneva with bombs or revolutions in their valises, but merely animated by a desire to collaborate in the success of the conference. He made this statement in complaining about the extensive police protection thrown about the Russians, saying they were virtually made prisoners.

The Geneva police obliged the Russian delegates to leave their train 10 miles outside the city yesterday, taking them by automobile to their hotel in Geneva, which was roped off from the traffic. When the delegates demanded the reason, they were informed it was necessary for their protection.

Russian participation in the conference was decided on after representatives of Switzerland and Russia settled the differences between the two countries growing out of the assassination of the Russian emissary, Vasili Vorovsky, at Lausanne in 1923. Because of this incident, Russia had persistently refused to take part in conferences on Swiss soil.

PHOTOSTATIC DEED
ISSUE BEFORE COURT

Vermont Supreme Bench to Determine Validity

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 5 (Special)—An important test case, involving the validity of the recording of deeds by the photostatic process, now before the State Supreme Court in session here.

The mandamus proceedings of the town of Bennington, through its selectmen, against the town clerk, E. A. Booth, have been argued by Robert E.

GRAIN MEN FOR
CO-OPERATIVES

(Continued from Page 1)

country's exportable surplus of 120,000,000 bushels. About two thirds of the Canadian crop is under control of the Canadian wheat pool, described as the largest grain marketing organization in the world.

Great strides in co-operation are being made in Russia, Mr. Burnell said, where operation is along the lines of the Canadian pool. A real effort is being made, he said, to improve conditions of workers on the land and to prevent Russia being made a medium for breaking wheat prices and thus injuring wheat producers the world over.

The head of the Russian delegation to the conference here is Saul J. Brohn, manager of the Exportable Company, the central sales agency for all Russian grain exported. Other representatives are Alexander A. Zytkoff of the Russian Consumers' Co-operatives, and Mark N. Belenky of the Union of Grain Producers, or peasant agricultural co-operatives.

Expects Pools to Spread
Belief that the wheat pool plan would spread because it is basically sound was expressed by A. W. Wilson, director of the Victoria Wheat Pool, Australia. In an interview Mr. Wilson said:

"Farmers have discovered that by collective selling in an orderly, organized way they can obtain a better price than by forcing their wheat on the market immediately after harvesting. Most other industries control the market price of their prod-

VOTE CONFIDENCE
IN GOV. FULLERPythians Appropriate \$500
for Mississippi Relief

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 5 (AP)—The Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, in convention here today voted confidence in Governor Alvan T. Fuller, a member of the order, "promising full support and co-operation in the discharge of his official duties and confidence in his ability to discharge his official duties with justice to all."

No mention was made of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, but the resolution was admittedly designed as a vote of confidence in the Governor's attitude toward this case.

The lodge voted \$500 from its treasury for flood relief work. Dr. Benjamin A. Graves of Dorchester and Harlan P. Knight of Somerville were re-elected supreme representatives and Robert A. Burgess of Milton was elected grand outside guard in the only outstanding contests.

BLANKET BUSINESS ACTIVE
LOWELL, Mass., May 5 (Special)—Prosperity is attending the Massachusetts Mills of the Peppard Manufacturing Company. Business is booming and the blanket business in particular is increasing rapidly, with employees working day and night to get out the orders.

Hillpot Quality Chicks
White Leghorns 3.50 6.50 12.00 27.50
Barred Rocks 2.75 7.00 12.00 28.50
R. I. Reds 4.00 7.50 14.00 27.50
By Parcel Post Prepaid—Safe Delivery Guaranteed. Terms by check, registered letter or P. O. money order.
W. F. Hillpot, Box M, Frenchtown, N. J.

Y. W. C. A. EDUCATION
COMMITTEE TO MEET

Mrs. Lucy Jenkins Franklin, dean of women at Boston University, will be the principal speaker tonight at a meeting of the Y. W. C. A. education committee at the home of Mrs. Gardner Washburn, 68 Dudley Street, Brookline. Miss E. E. McClintock, principal of the Erskine School, also will speak.

Thirty women from among the 800 enrolled in the Y. W. C. A. classes during the past few years, have been asked to attend and to assist in planning the educational program for 1927-28. Mrs. Everett O. Plisk is chairman of the committee.

Portraits Oil, Water-Color
Pastel

Sittings at residence if desired.
REFERENCES
PARIS, FRANCE
BOSTON, U. S. A.
MARY A. L. BURTON
41 Paul Street, Newton Centre, Mass.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Illustrated lecture, "The Lure of the Great Northwest," by Frank Branch Riley, University Club, 8 p.m.
Meeting of the United States Fisheries Association, Hotel Statler, 8:30.
Address, "Family," by Miss Helen Burgess of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union Bookshop; play, "The Home of the Future," by the Better Homes Week, Huntington Hall, admission free, 8 p.m., continues through Saturday.

Dinner, Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association, Copley Plaza, 7 p.m.
Play, "The Goose House," auspices of the Wheelock School, Whitney Hall, Brookline, 8:15.
Lecture on aeronautical activities of the Boston Airport, Harvard Union, 7:30.

"Can Christianity Save Civilization?" by Sir Henry Lunn of London, Episcopal Theological School, Brattle Street, 8 p.m.
Address by Lucy Jenkins Franklin, dean of Women, Boston University, Y. W. C. A. education committee, Mrs. Gardner Washburn, 68 Dudley Street, Brookline.

Tremont Temple—Ensemble, Choral, 8:15.
Theaters
R. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 8:15.
Colonial—Fred Stone in "Cris-Cross," 8:15.
Copley—"The Ghost Train," 8:30.
Shubert—"The Vagabond King," 8:15.
Wilbur—"Yes, Yes, Yvette," 8:15.
Majestic—"Pickwick," 8:15.
Plymouth—"Tolanthe," 8:20.
St. James—"The Butler and Egg Man," 8:15.

Art Exhibitions
Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 5, Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesday and Friday at 11. Paintings in special exhibit by Boston artists.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay days Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Sunday from 1 to 4 p. m., admission free.
Vose Gallery—Paintings by Rustom Vivali.
Grace Home Gallery—Paintings by Mrs. Royal Robbins and Edith Briggs Stevens.
Casson Galleries—Paintings of the southwest by Gerald Cassidy.
Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibit by Guild of Thread and Needleworkers.
Guild of Boston Artists—General spring exhibition.
Schervae Gallery—Water colors by Daphne Dunbar.
Copley Gallery—Paintings by Joseph

London Smith; portrait by Smbert, Goodspeed's Book Shop—Etchings by American, French and English artists.
Children's Art Center—Silhouettes and prints.
Colors for Boys and Girls—Water colors by Mexican children.
Concord Art Association—Elizabeth Weston worth Roberts memorial exhibition.

EVENTS TOMORROW
Annual competitive drill, sixteenth regiment, Boston School Cadets, John W. Murphy Jr., Playground, Jamaica Plain, 9:30.
Spring convocation, Boston University, School of Religious Education and Service, Church of New Jerusalem, Bowdoin Street, 10:30.
Illustrated fairy stories, Cambridge Museum for Children, 5 Jarvis Street, 10:30.
International Stamp Manufacturers Hotel Statler, 2.

THE C. R. CUMMINS CO.
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
Drainage, Sewerage, Irrigation, Paving, Foundations, etc.
CLEVELAND, OHIO
WE PURCHASE DRAINAGE BONDS

**SPECIAL SALE OF
COATS and DRESSES**
Coats were 59.50, now 49.50
Coats were 47.50, now 35.00
Coats were 35.00, now 27.50
Coats were 27.50, now 19.75
Dresses 9.75 up to 55.00

MRS. MORSE
Room 817 59 Temple Place
BOSTON
Did You Retire Too Soon?
Have you found out that inactivity is not progress? Is every day just another day—wasting the preciousness of life? Be a Davis Representative
E. A. Gore, once retired, sold \$2250 worth in January—profit \$500. E. Shattuck, past 50, did almost as well. Many of our best producers are men who have retired from active business life.
Write for Booklet No. 18 Telling How.
The F. H. Davis Tailoring Company
Cincinnati, Ohio

THE TASTE Will Tell
The instant you taste these marshmallows you will marvel at the flavor. That creaminess, that smooth tender texture is the result of skill in the making and skill in the packing.
So finely made are Royals that they are acknowledged to be the standard of excellence. So carefully packed are they that they retain their freshness for many weeks. All the goodness created at the factory is brought to you in the new air sealed boxes.
For a limited time we extend to you the opportunity of purchasing Royal Marshmallows by mail. With each order we will include a copy of our recipe booklet free. Send 60 cents for a one-pound box or \$1.00 for two one-pound boxes. You can soon begin to enjoy Royals if you mail the coupon today.

ROYAL Marshmallows
The delicate goodness of Royal Marshmallows blends delightfully in sauces, candies and desserts. Here is a recipe for marshmallow pudding that is a favorite.
Strawberry Gelatine, 3 egg whites, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup Royal Marshmallows, 2 to 3 heaping tsp. nuts. Cool gelatine until thick, whip egg whites stiff, add sugar while beating. Fold into gelatine. Add Royal and nuts. Pour into bowl. Serve with marshmallow cream garnish or sauce.
Royals are good in cocoa, too, and simply wonderful when toasted over hot coals. Children like them, as sweets.

ROYAL Marshmallows
Made by The Rochester Candy Works, Rochester, New York.
Please send me prepaid items checked below:
☐ One 1 lb. box of Royal Marshmallows. Enclosed is 60c.
☐ Two 1 lb. boxes of Royal Marshmallows. Enclosed is \$1.00.
Also include free booklet of recipes.
Name.....
Address.....

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Also include free booklet of recipes.
Name.....
Address.....

1927 BUICKS
Demonstrating and Official's Cars
At big savings this week—On account of the special prices we cannot accept trade-ins on these particular cars, but usual time payment terms extended.
New Car Guarantee
Noyes Buick Sales Co.
857 Commonwealth Avenue
near Cottage Farm Bridge
BOSTON

They send from afar for Plastics
THAYER McNEIL, a New England institution, is known in far-away places for its Plastic footwear. The message of the comfort in these famous shoes has spread amazingly by word of mouth, as our mail order records will prove.
Yet there are thousands of men and women within easy reach of a Thayer McNeil store who could avoid, help, or aid shoe troubles by wearing Plastics. This advertisement is their invitation to call.

THAYER McNEIL COMPANY
47 Temple Place Boston
414 Boylston Street Boston
MAIL ORDERS FILLED CARRIAGE-FREE TO ANY ADDRESS IN THE U. S. A.
The Shepard Stores BOSTON

Buy—SLIP-IN GARMENT BAGS
A "Slip-In" (side-opening) bag keeps out ALL the moths—absolute protection may save you hundreds of dollars.
It is handy; as easy to open and close as a door. Made of extra tough paper, and heavily reinforced; won't sag or break down.
Ask for "Slip-In" Bags by name.
SIZES AND PRICES
24x6x50 Tar \$1.75 Cedar \$2.25
24x6x60 Tar 2.00 Cedar 2.50
Sold from 2 to 4 garments each.
At drug and department stores, if you cannot buy direct from your dealer address Dept. C. S. The White Bag Company, New Jersey, Inc., Belleville Turnpike, Kearny, New Jersey.

The Moth
—last year destroyed thousands of dollars worth of property. A loss that might have been avoided.
Protect Your Clothes
—with a double-strength Protex Wardrobe Bag, delightfully lavenderized and white lined. Each bag has three hangers; and side opening.
1.00
Tailor Goods Store First Floor
The Shepard Stores BOSTON

"Oak-A" Flour
Milled by Pendleton Flour Mill Co.
Mills of Choice Flour and Hard Wheat Flour
PENDLETON, OREGON
For those who can afford the best!
Parker Duofold
Du-All Dry Mop or Wall Duster
Round: \$1.25, \$1.75
Oblong: \$1.75, \$2.25

For Easier Dusting
Some housewives prefer a dry—untreated dusting mop. Osborn has provided this type—with the same wonderful reversible feature which has made Osborn Du-All Mops so popular.
Here is a mop, scientifically designed to get the dust out of corners and hard-to-get-to places with hardly any effort.
And, remember, you can use both sides—not only doubling its dusting service while in use—but doubling its life, too.
When you buy one of these Osborn Du-All Mops at your favorite hardware or department store it's just the same as getting two mops for the price of one. That's why you'll find them in thousands of homes.
Write for booklet "C"—illustrating and describing the complete line of Osborn Blue Handle Brushes and Du-All Dusters and Mops.
The Osborn Manufacturing Company
5401 Hamilton Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.
Osborn Du-All
MOPS, DUSTERS, POLISH

California
a big vacation for \$90.30 round trip from Chicago
SIGHTSEEING
San Francisco
Golden Gate Park
Ocean Beach
Chinatown
Everywhere
CAMPING
MOUNTAINING
Lake Tahoe
Tahoe
Mount Lassen
Mount Shasta
4 National Parks
30,000 square miles of National Forests
FISHING
Redwood Highway
Sierra Nevada Mts.
SAILING
San Francisco Bay
Morro Bay
TOURING
By Train
The Great Valley
Special Notice to Motorists:
Consult your Automobile Association for route to Salt Lake City; then take the newly-completed Victory Highway—a high-speed road direct to San Francisco
What bigger vacation is there in America than this? . . . All the way to San Francisco, America's coolest summer city, out one way and back another—with liberal stopovers, for these low summer round-trip fares. A few dollars extra and you can take in the whole Pacific Coast from the Mexican border into British Columbia in a great swing around the circle.
It is a quick and easy trip by your own car, too—into California through the very heart of the Sierras at Lake Tahoe on your way to San Francisco's metropolitan seaport.
To know how much there is to see in California, and how many vacation sports you can enjoy, you should send for this beautiful illustrated booklet. It is free—just mail the coupon today.
Californians Inc.
140 MONTGOMERY STREET, ROOM 718
Please send me "California Vacation Tour"—free.
Name.....
Street, City and State.....

SACCO-VANZETTI PETITION FILED

Pleas for Review of Case by Massachusetts Governor

Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, sentenced for the slaying of a paymaster and his guard in South Braintree, seven years ago, have filed their own petition with Alvan T. Fuller, Governor of Massachusetts, seeking an executive review of all the facts in the case. The petition does not ask for mercy or pardon, but for justice and a public investigation.

Accompanying this petition were the affidavits of five persons touching upon statements made by Justice Webster Thayer, the presiding judge, outside the court.

George U. Crocker, former Boston city treasurer, deposes that Judge Thayer had approached him several times at the University Club of Boston and "talked about these men being anarchists, and the like, and that the Government was prosecuting them for that reason." Mr. Crocker stated further that on another occasion Judge Thayer read part of his charge to him in advance of its delivery, and after mentioning that counsel for the defense had said "so and so yesterday," remarked: "I think that will hold him, don't you?"

Reporter Tells Frank P. Sibley, a Boston reporter who covered the trial, related that Judge Thayer repeatedly invited the company of reporters to talk the case over with them, and that with reference to counsel for the defense once said that "I'll show them that no long-haired anarchist from California can run this court." Mr. Sibley also said that after he had printed certain of Judge Thayer's comments in court in one of his stories, Judge Thayer called him aside, asserted he had never made the comments, showed him a typed transcript of some of the record in which his statements did not appear, but that examination of the official record showed that they were made.

Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul, who reported the trial for the Greater Boston Federation of Churches, related that after the prosecution had finished Judge Thayer stopped her in the lobby to ask what she thought of the Government's case. She said she replied that in her opinion the evidence thus far was not sufficient to convince her that the accused were guilty, and then Judge Thayer remarked that "after hearing both arguments and his charge, she would feel differently."

Editor Repeats Conversation Robert Benchley, a New York dramatic editor, submitted in his affidavit when he was visiting at the Worcester Golf Club his host, Loring Coes, told him that Judge Thayer had said to numerous men about the club that "a bunch of parlor radicals were trying to get these guys off, and trying to bring pressure to bear on the bench," and that "the Judge Thayer" would show them, and would get these guys hanged."

Mr. Coes in a statement from Worcester subsequent to the publication of Mr. Benchley's affidavit, denied the truth of the latter's statements, and said that to his knowledge the comments which Mr. Benchley attributed to Judge Thayer had not been made.

Two other newspaper correspondents, Mrs. Elizabeth Bernkopf and John Nicholas Babel, related other comments of Judge Thayer's which they alleged showed prejudice and bias.

William G. Thompson, attorney for Sacco and Vanzetti, said that although Sacco had not signed the petition to Governor Fuller on the ground that so doing was inconsistent with his anarchist beliefs, he had nevertheless assented to the plea. He asked that they be considered jointly.

NEWSPAPER WOMEN WINNING NEW FIELDS

AUSTIN, Tex. (Special Correspondence)—"Women are taking their place in the newspaper field not only as society and woman's page editors, but also as correspondents, reporters, editors, circulation, and advertising managers," Miss Ruby Black, national secretary of Theta Sigma Phi, women's professional journalistic fraternity, told a meeting of journalism students of the University of Texas.

Miss Black, who was graduated from the university six years ago, has become known as a Washington correspondent and editor of the Matrix, the official magazine of the fraternity. She formerly taught journalism at the University of Wisconsin.

Rangers Obtain Order in Boom Town Quietly

AUSTIN, Tex. (Special Correspondence)—The Texas Rangers, official State policemen, no longer wear cowboy outfits or resort to violent means of enforcing the law, but they get results. Not long ago the oil "boom" town of Borger in north Texas appealed to Dan Moody, Governor, for aid in straining out local dis-

The Tribune

WINNIPEG "Its remarkable growth in the past two years deserves the careful attention of purchasers of advertising space." "The Tribune aims to be an independent, clean newspaper, devoted to the public service."

The EDMONTON JOURNAL

Covers one of the fastest growing markets in Canada. Ask us for particulars. EDMONTON JOURNAL, Ltd. Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

"The Edmonton Journal aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home, devoted to public service."

THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD

Established 1883. A great newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada. Rates and full information upon application. Ask any advertising agency. "The Calgary Daily Herald aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home, devoted to public service."

MEALS AWARDED FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

Mr. Ochs Cites Success of Clean Newspaper

NEW YORK (AP)—Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of the New York Times, declares he believes his efforts in journalism "have been worth while" if he has "helped in some measure to destroy the superstition that newspapers must be sensational, vulgar and insane" to be successful.

Mr. Ochs was one of four recipients of gold medals for notable public service presented by the National Institute of Social Services at its annual dinner. He was introduced by Frank B. Noyes, publisher of the Washington Star and president of the Associated Press, as "one who typifies the best in American journalism" and who has "erected a monument to himself and the self-respecting press of this country."

Other recipients of gold medals were Dr. Walter Damrosch, retired conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra; the Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and Prof. George Pierce Baker, director of the university theater of Yale University.

Trailing Arbutus Found in Abundance

Wild Flowers Are Increasing in Michigan Woods

MANISTEE, Mich. (Special Correspondence)—Trailing arbutus, most fragrant and earliest of spring wild flowers, is spreading rapidly in West Michigan, and other flowers of the woods will be more abundant than ever.

This has come about through the growth of cut-over lands into fine second-growth trees, which provide just enough shade for the wild flowers whereas barren woodland and dense forests tend to check floral growth.

Seekers for arbutus may find an abundance in the pine and poplar woods. Later in the season throughout this section the wild columbine and lady slipper, or moccasin orchid, may be found.

Hepaticas are also more numerous over the hardwood forest lands where they flourish, as they require the same forest conditions but heavier soil. Careful picking by motorists and other visitors of the woods will mean plenty of flowers for all.



Without the smile... Oh what we're man? A world without a sun.—THOMAS CAMPBELL.

You too can try Pyrodocto without obligation

This unusual offer is made to you because we know that Pyrodocto will quickly win your favor as it has won thousands of others during the past two months. Not by words, but through actual trial, can you gain a knowledge of the goodness and merit in this delightful Pyrodocto. So we are offering to send you a 50c tube of Pyrodocto, and a 50c Pyrodocto Tooth Brush, an even better brush than we have been able to offer before, on receipt of the attached coupon. Do not send any money until after you have tried it. If it pleases you, you may send us 50c for this \$1.00 value in the coin card which we will enclose with the merchandise. And if you do not like it, the test is entirely at our expense.

Pyrodocto is as good as it tastes, with a Bicarbonate of Soda base that cleans quickly, thoroughly and pleasantly. You'll like the flavor—the cleanly after-taste. Mail the coupon now before you forget it.

Pyrodocto

THE PYRODOCTO COMPANY, 300 N. Carrollton Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Please send me your introductory offer without obligating me in any way.

Name

Address

City

All-American Aircraft Show Reveals New Developments

All Types of Machines Displayed by 70 Exhibitors at Bolling Field

By LAURENCE LePAGE

WASHINGTON, May 5—With the prospect of perfect flying weather, activity started early at Bolling Field, where the All-American Aircraft Show is being staged. Many commercial and military airplanes were already out at the line, with engines warming up, when the early arrivals of exhibitors and spectators swung around to the hangars in their automobiles.

Today was known as Chamber of Commerce day and many of the delegates to the annual convention, now being held in this city and on whose account, together with that of the Pan-American Commercial Conference the air show is being put on, took flights in the demonstration machines of all types, both military and commercial.

The exhibits are attracting wide attention. Two large hangars situated in a prominent position at the field, are given over to the booths of the 70-odd exhibitors. Everyone of any importance in the aircraft industry is represented, ranging from small parts manufacturers to the constructors of the most modern 10 and 12-passenger airliners.

New Engines Attract Four manufacturers of our most successful aircraft engines hold prominent positions in the display hangars, while two new developments in airplane power plants are attracting wide attention. These are the Fairchild-Camden four-cylinder 150-horsepower engine, which has no crankshaft but operates on a system of cams, and the new Detroit Aircraft Company's five-cylinder engine, which develops approximately 110 horsepower.

Both of these new developments are air-cooled engines and are drawing the interest of the manufacturers of small aircraft suitable for private ownership, for it is with a view to satisfying the requirements of this class of airplane that these new power plants have been developed.

At the booths of the older aircraft engine manufacturers, friendly, but nevertheless keen rivalry exists. Two, Curtiss and Packard, exhibit high-powered water-cooled engines ranging from 400 to 800 horsepower, all of proved excellence and reliability, while two other companies, Wright and Pratt and Whitney, exhibit radial air-cooled engines in the 400 and 500 horsepower class also of proved quality even if of more recent development. The question of air or water-cooled engines remains a keen one and the display here is proving a valuable opportunity for proponents of each type to present and demonstrate their claims.

Night Lighting Power Feature Another center of attraction at the field was the B. B. T. Flood light sit-

uated just outside the exhibition hangars and arranged such that at night its wide beam is directed across the field in an ever-expanding cone of light, resulting in an illumination of the landing area which is equivalent to daylight flying conditions to the pilot about to land on the field at night.

Last night the public had an opportunity of visualizing modern night flying conditions when the navy put on an interesting demonstration which was witnessed by a crowd estimated in the dark as approximating 6000 persons. The demonstration had been widely announced but it is doubtful if more than a few of those who found their way through the mud to the flying-field realized much of what was happening.

Night flying is one of the most important features of military aviation, and is certainly becoming the very backbone of successful commercial air transport operations. But to the lay public there is little inspiration to be gained from watching the faint red and green wing tip lights of an airplane gyrating in the sky against a black starry background and the glare of the gleaming across the field right into his eyes entirely blinds him from witnessing the tiny machine coming to the ground hundreds of yards across the other side of the field.

What Lighting Accomplishes But to those who understand, it is not the beauty, nor lack of beauty of the spectacle before them, that counts but the quality of the flood-light from the pilot's point of view.

LONGER TRUCE FOR NICARAGUA

Peace Parley Fails Temporarily as Liberals Ask Diaz Withdrawal

MANAGUA, Nicar., May 5 (AP)—Gen. Jose Maria Moncada, Commander-in-Chief of the Liberal forces in their campaign against the Conservatives, has reiterated his declaration that the Liberals were unwilling to consider the proposal to retain Adolfo Diaz, Conservative, as President of Nicaragua until the end of 1928.

General Moncada came to Managua from Tipitapa, after peace negotiations there with Henry L. Stimson, personal emissary of President Coolidge, failed to achieve their purpose, mainly because the Liberal chieftain declined to agree to General Diaz as President.

An agreement was reached, however, to continue the truce between the Liberal and Conservative forces for another 48 hours, and General Moncada declared the Liberals were willing to treat further with Mr. Stimson if he desired, providing the Diaz troops were removed immediately from the Boaco and Tustepe regions, where the main bodies of Liberals are concentrated.

Mr. Stimson told me, General Moncada said, "that the United States Government intends to restore peace in Nicaragua immediately and use force if necessary to do so. I await a more emphatic and definite announcement of what the United States will do. So long as we are talking peace terms, as suggested by Mr. Stimson, I am unable to agree to a peace which includes Diaz as President."

"When we are forced to talk over

the matter of the United States actually making war against us to bring peace, then that's a different matter."

"As for the conference, so far it has resulted in virtually nothing, for the United States could have sent emissaries stating its intentions at any time."

Two score United States marines escorted General Moncada to Managua. Hundreds of persons cheered him along the streets and crowded close to his hotel, which is being guarded by marines. Soon after his arrival the General despatched a delegation to Teustepo advising the Liberal commanders of continuance of the truce. Then he entered into a conference with the peace delegates sent by the Liberal President, Juan B. Sacasa, from his headquarters at Puerto Cabezas.

The conference at Tipitapa included, besides Mr. Stimson and General Moncada, the Sacasa delegates, the American Minister, Charles C. Eberhardt, and Rear-Admiral Latimer, in command of United States naval forces in Nicaraguan waters.

Geometry and Verse Mixed in Notebook of Stevenson

HAVERFORD, Pa. (Special Correspondence)—A blue notebook labeled "Modern Geometry," but containing youthful verses and titles of prospective stories interspersed among the theorems—the notebook of Robert Louis Stevenson written in 1870, while studying at Edinburgh Academy, Scotland—has brought public attention for the first time to its recent presentation to the library of Haverford College by Gabriel Wells, New York rare-book collector.

Authors, book lovers, reporters, photographers, and Stevenson admirers have come to see the little volume with its carefully penned geometric propositions and its much-corrected, hastily pencilled verses which seem to have frequently interrupted Stevenson's mathematical inclinations.

McLellan Stores Sales Gain

McLellan Stores Company for April reports gross sales of \$909,102, compared with \$772,458 for April, 1926, an increase of 18.5 per cent. Sales for the four months ended April 30, 1927, were \$3,227,674, compared with \$1,976,320 in the like period last year, an increase of 63 per cent.

REVISION ASKED OF TIRANA PACT

Italy and Yugoslavia to Open Negotiations for Albanian Solution

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Hulfuz

BELGRADE, May 5—The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns in Government circles that direct negotiations between Italy and Yugoslavia for a solution of the Albanian imbroglio are imminent. The details have not been fixed.

The press here announces that Italy requests that Tirana should not be mentioned in the discussion of the troubles over the conclusion of the Albanian pact and the report that Italy and Yugoslavia were mobilizing in preparation for an invasion of Albania. The latter question is considered removed since, in European public opinion, the accusations are baseless.

Regarding the Tirana pact, the press declares that the treaty represents a danger to Yugoslavia, since Italy could use it to occupy Albania under some pretext and create a condition for further penetration of the Balkans. The press concludes that a solution would be reached if Italy made the necessary revision of the Tirana pact and returned the policy of friendship and co-operation with Yugoslavia.

Ministerial sittings under the presidency of the King have been held the last two days, at which the Italo-Yugoslav misunderstanding and national internal questions were discussed.

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Goodyear leadership; and the pick of the world's materials—Goodyear uses 100,000 bales of cotton yearly, and nearly one-seventh of all the crude rubber produced annually on the earth, almost 50% more than any other manufacturer!

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year's operation of its own cotton plantation, textile mills, rubber plantation, coal mines, factories and branches. In offering you the new-type All-Weather Tread balloon tire, Goodyear does so implicitly confident that you will enjoy from it an unprecedented measure of usefulness and satisfaction.

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Goodyear Means Good Wear

BRITISH GOVERNMENT ANSWERS MR. MELLON'S LETTER ON DEBTS

Accuracy Questioned in Text of Note of Statements
Made to John G. Hibben, President of Princeton University, by the Secretary of the Treasury

LONDON, May 5 (AP)—The text of the British note on war debts, which was handed to the United States Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, at Washington yesterday, is as follows:

The attention of His Majesty's Government has been drawn to the letter on allied war debts addressed to Prof. John G. Hibben, president of Princeton University, by Mr. Mellon, Secretary of the United States Treasury, which was published on March 17. So far as this letter deals with matters of domestic controversy, His Majesty's Government have, of course, no desire to offer any comment. In the letter, however, also contains certain specific references to the position of Great Britain; and His Majesty's Government feel bound to state that the statements on points of cardinal importance these statements do not correspond with the facts as known to His Majesty's Government.

His Majesty's Government feel that it is just to themselves and in order that public opinion in both countries should have a fair opportunity of judging the position, it is essential that they should frankly bring such points to the attention of the United States Government.

Purchases in America
In the first place, Mr. Mellon states that the United States "agreed to furnish the Allies dollars for which all the purchases in the United States should be consummated, and what is more, we agreed to lend them these dollars."

It is true that the United States Government lent the British Government the sum of \$2,000,000,000 in the form of a loan, but this was not a loan of dollars, but of pounds sterling. The United States Government lent the British Government the sum of \$2,000,000,000 in the form of a loan, but this was not a loan of dollars, but of pounds sterling.

Dollar Payments
All the dollar payments made by the United States for their sterling requirements in Great Britain—such, though, as the purchase of course smaller in amount than the war loans to the United Kingdom—were taken into account in fixing the total amount of the war loans advanced to Great Britain, and were applied directly to the purchase of supplies in America or to the repayment of debt.

The arrangements made are clearly and concisely stated in an article published in Foreign Affairs (April, 1925), by Mr. Rathbone, who was during the war Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury. Mr. Rathbone's explanation was as follows:

"For its own purpose in Great Britain, France and Italy, the United States did not borrow pounds or francs or lire. Our Treasury was obliged to procure these currencies for the use of our army abroad. We bought pounds, francs and lire from the governments of Great Britain, France and Italy, and made payments thereof in dollars here."

Cost of War Purchases
The dollars thus obtained by Great Britain, France and Italy were applied by them toward the cost of their war purchases here, and thus the amount of the dollar loans required by these countries from our Treasury was diminished in a corresponding sum.

It will be seen that the United States Government did not lend the whole of the money required for British purchases in America, but that the dollars received from the United States Treasury in payment of sterling provided by Great Britain were used to cover corresponding part of Great Britain's dollar requirements, and only the net dollar requirements were covered by loans from the United States Government.

This arrangement was obviously equitable and satisfactory to both parties, and was in fact originally suggested by the United States Government in a letter dated the 3d of December, 1917, from Mr. Laffington, then Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, to the British Treasury representative in Washington, which includes the following paragraph:

"I assume that your Government will use the dollar fund thus received for meeting its dollar requirements for purchases here and would therefore reduce correspondingly its requests for dollar advances from the United States Treasury."

The dollar payments to Great Britain were thus regularly applied to reduce the dollar advances to Great Britain so long as the latter continued when they ceased in 1919 the dollar payments by the United States Government were utilized to reduce the debt incurred by Great Britain. The statement made in Mr. Mellon's letter on this point appears to His Majesty's Government to be likely to give a very erroneous impression of the facts.

His Majesty's Government now pass to Mr. Mellon's contention that the payments made to the United States Government in respect of the British war debt impose no burden on the British taxpayer.

Mr. Mellon states that "all our principal debtors are already repaying from Germany more than enough to pay their debts to the United States."

British Payments to America
So far as Great Britain is concerned, this statement is incorrect. The receipts of Great Britain during the financial year 1926-27 from Ger-

many on account of reparations represent approximately one-quarter of the payments made by His Majesty's Government to the United States Government, and their prospective reparations receipts during the present financial year 1927-28 (assuming that they are transferred in full) will fall substantially below one-half of the payments due to be made to the United States.

Even if the receipts from Germany on account of army costs (which represent a partial reimbursement of the expenditures incurred by His Majesty's Government on the maintenance of their forces) and on account of the Belgian war debt (which represents a payment on behalf of Belgium) are included, the total receipts of Great Britain from Germany in either of these years will not exceed one-half of her payments to the United States.

There can be no dispute as to the facts; the figures are published by the Agent General for Reparations Payments and are fully available to the United States Treasury.

Total British Receipts
When he comes later to deal with the position of Great Britain, Mr. Mellon does not in fact compare British receipts from Germany alone with British payments to the United States Government, but compares the total receipts of Great Britain from reparations and inter-allied debts together with the payments due by her to the United States Government.

He gives figures purporting to show that Great Britain will receive \$2,000,000,000 (\$2,000,000,000) more than she pays to the United States; \$15,000,000 (\$3,000,000) more next year; and \$70,000,000 (\$14,000,000) more in 1927-28.

While he admits that "in the past two years Great Britain has received about \$100,000,000 (\$20,000,000) more from Germany, France and Italy than she has paid to the United States," he adds that "it is equally true that, from 1919 to 1926, British receipts from Germany, France and Italy were less than her payments to the United States."

From the 1st of April, 1919, to the 31st of October, 1926, Great Britain has paid the sum of \$422,500,000; or \$170,000,000, in respect of the war debt to the United States Government, whereas the sum received by Great Britain on account of reparations, Belgian War Debt and Allied War Debts up to the same date amount to \$41,000,000 (\$20,000,000), leaving a deficit of \$129,500,000 (\$49,500,000).

There seems no special reason to select the past two years only, as is done in Mr. Mellon's letter, but a position as regards this period is that during the first two years of the operation of the Dawes Plan (1924-1925 and 1925-1926), the receipts of this country from reparations (including Belgian war debt) and allied war debts together with short British payments to the United States Government by approximately \$50,000,000 (\$24,000,000).

As regards the financial year 1926-1927, the share of the United Kingdom in the Third Dawes Plan amount to \$12,500,000, whereas the share of Belgium in respect of reparations Belgian war debt amounts to \$12,000,000 and the receipts from inter-allied war debts to \$3,500,000, or a total of \$28,000,000, as against the payment due to the United States Government of \$33,000,000.

Fourth Dawes Annuity
During the following year (1927-1928) the share of the United Kingdom in the fourth Dawes annuity in respect of the Belgian war debt and reparations should amount to \$14,500,000 and the receipts from inter-allied war debts to \$10,500,000, or a total of \$25,000,000, as against the payment of \$23,000,000 to the United States.

The share of the United Kingdom in the fifth and subsequent Dawes annuities (that is, after the first of September, 1928) the Belgian war debt and reparations should amount to \$22,400,000, and this, together with the payments from inter-allied war debt agreement to have been ratified and neglecting past deficits in British receipts as compared with payments) would be sufficient to cover the current payments due to the United States Government.

Whether the payments from the Dawes annuities included in the above calculations will, in fact, be received, depends, of course, on whether it is found possible to transfer the full amounts provided for by the Dawes plan.

What Great Britain Intended
But even if the full Dawes payments continue to be received for 40 years from now onward, the present value of the receipts of Great Britain from reparations and allied war debts together would be less than what would be required to pay the debt due to the United States Government to make to the United States Government on account of the British war debt, assuming interest at 5 per cent to be added to the payments to be discounted at the same rate.

It is quite true that His Majesty's Government have frequently de-

clared that their policy is to recover such a sum, in respect of their war loans to the Allies, as, with the reparations receipts of Great Britain, will suffice to cover the annual payments which they have to make to the United States, but this situation has not yet been reached, and up to the present the British taxpayer has had to find the greater part of the payments to the United States from his own resources, even after applying all receipts from reparations and inter-allied debts to this purpose, and using none of these receipts as a set-off against the interest which has to be paid on the loans raised in Great Britain out of which advances were made to the Allies.

In no circumstances will Great Britain receive from reparations and inter-allied war debts taken together more than she pays to America.

To Reduce Payments Due
The policy of His Majesty's Government on this subject has been repeatedly declared. It is not their desire to retain for their country anything out of receipts from reparations and inter-allied war debts, but to use them to reduce the payments made by them to the United States Government.

But the Government have not proportionately the payments due to be made to Great Britain in respect of inter-allied war indebtedness, and provision to this effect appears in the various war debt funding agreements which His Majesty's Government have signed.

It is the Government's policy, as stated in the calculations cited by Mr. Mellon have been made, but it appears probable that error has arisen of the following points:

(a) Receipts from Germany.
The figures mentioned by Mr. Mellon appear to relate to the total receipts of the British Empire from reparations and inter-allied debts together with the payments due by her to the United States Government.

The receipts in respect of reparations represent a partial reimbursement of expenditures incurred by Great Britain; they are thus not available for enabling payments to be made to the United States without imposing a burden on Great Britain and must be left out of account for the purpose of the present calculation.

Shared With Empire
Further, the British Empire reparations receipts have to be distributed between Great Britain and other parts of the Empire, the share of Great Britain having been agreed as 88.85 per cent of the total. The balance is not received by her.

(b) Receipts from France.
A more important error is contained in the figures given by Mr. Mellon in respect of the receipts of Great Britain from France. These appear to include the sums which were due to the Bank of France to the Bank of England in repayment of an advance made during the war.

This loan was a private transaction and is not an inter-governmental debt. The payments made to the Bank of England and not one penny thereof accrues to the British Treasury or the British Government.

They are thus entirely irrelevant to the question of the extent to which Great Britain can meet payments to the United States Government out of receipts from reparations and allied war debts.

It should be added that while the British taxpayer received nothing from this commercial debt of the Bank of France, he has to meet very large market debts incurred by the United States Treasury in the United States before the United States Government entered the war. Since April 1919, the British taxpayer has paid \$60,000,000, or £14,000,000, on this head, over and above the payments made to the United States Government.

Drain on British Resources
These facts and figures appear to His Majesty's Government sufficient to controvert the statement put forward by Mr. Mellon that the payments made to the United States Government in respect of the British war debt will not constitute a drain on British economic resources.

But much more must be said. It must be remembered that in addition to paying their own debts to the United States, the British people are sustaining the full charge for the advances made by His Majesty's Government to the Allied Governments to enable them to finance the purchase of necessary commodities during the war, not only in Great Britain but also in neutral countries.

The capital sum lent for this purpose amounted to a net total of about \$135,000,000 (\$65,000,000), which, with interest accrued during the war period, amounted on July 1, 1919, to over £1,450,000,000 (\$7,000,000,000), or nearly double the debt which His Majesty's Government had themselves contracted at that date with the United States Government.

Borrowed From Own Nationals
This amount was borrowed by the British Government from its own nationals, and in respect of this debt the British taxpayer has had to pay interest at more than 5 per cent each year since making a total annual payment of £72,500,000, which will continue until the debt is paid off by further and additional contributions from British taxpayers.

No relief from this burden can be looked for from receipts from reparations and allied war debts, for in

no case will those receipts amount to a greater total than that of British debt payments to the United States Government.

Whereas the United States Government is receiving from Germany to a share of the Dawes annuities estimated to cover its reparations claims in full, and at the same time obtain for itself the British taxpayer has to find the greater part of the payments to the United States from his own resources, even after applying all receipts from reparations and inter-allied debts to this purpose, and using none of these receipts as a set-off against the interest which has to be paid on the loans raised in Great Britain out of which advances were made to the Allies.

Any balance that remains she will pay out of her own resources, and in any case she will have to support the entire burden of her war losses and of the war loans she herself made to her allies.

His Majesty's Government have set out these considerations in no contentious or controversial spirit. On the contrary, their desire is to maintain and to promote a friendly understanding between the two great English-speaking nations, on whose friendship and co-operation a secure peace and progress of the world depend.

They view with great misgiving the divergence of opinion and the estrangement of sentiment which is growing up in regard to these war obligations. It appears to them to be the task of British and American statesmen to do what can be done to alleviate this difference of view by setting out frankly and fairly the facts, and by adopting the policy adopted on either side.

But the controversy can only be intensified if public opinion in America is misled by the misstatements of facts in regard to those debts which appear inaccurate and misleading.

The receipt of the British Empire from reparations and inter-allied debts together with the payments due by her to the United States Government, which His Majesty's Government regret that there should have been issued, under the authority of the Secretary of the United States Treasury, a series of statements in regard to Great Britain which, for the reasons set out above, appear to them not to represent accurately or completely the facts.

They trust that the United States Government will take steps to remove this misunderstanding, and that a statement has been created by the issue of this statement.

The position and policy of the British Empire in regard to these international payments is well known and the records are easily available; but if at any time further statements are issued by the United States Treasury, His Majesty's Government will be happy to furnish it.

(For the Ambassador.)
H. G. CHILTON

**ENDEAVORERS TO AID
WORLD FRIENDSHIP**
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—World peace can only be accomplished by a better understanding between the young people of the nations, said Edward P. Gates, Boston, general secretary of the International Christian Endeavor Society, representing 87 Protestant denominations in the United States.

Mr. Gates told the administration committee, meeting here, to arrange the program for the 20,000 young people to attend the international convention in Cleveland July, 1928, the most important matter facing the young people would be to "sell them world friendship."

**LIBRARY ALCOVE FOR
O. HENRY MEMORIAL**
ASHEVILLE, N. C. (Special Correspondence)—A memorial alcove in the Burwell Memorial Library at Peace Institute, Raleigh, in honor of O. Henry, the great short-story writer, has been donated by Mrs. William Sidney Porter, his widow, an alumna of the institute, according to announcement. Porter was a native of Greenville, N. C.

All of O. Henry's works, criticisms and everything that pertains to his writings will be collected and placed in this alcove as the result of the gift of several thousand dollars, it was stated.

"POPPY DAY" PLANS MADE
On May 28 the Veterans of Foreign Wars will conduct their annual "Poppy Day" sale for the benefit of disabled service veterans. Half a million poppies have been made by veterans at the West Roxbury Veterans Hospital for distribution through Massachusetts, Henry V. O'Day, its adjutant, has announced.

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BRITISH NOTE DELIVERED ON MELLON DEBT FIGURES

(Continued from Page 1)

dinary perversion of the truth," continues, "whether influenced by domestic exigencies or not, he published to the world erroneous statements, which we trust he will see fit to withdraw."

America Regards Question as a "Purely Domestic" One
WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—The text of the American reply to the British note of war debts, addressed by the Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg to Sir Esme Howard, the British Ambassador, follows:

"Excellency,
"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Chilton's note of May 2, 1927, in which he communicated to the Government of the United States the comments of the British Government on certain statements contained in a letter dated March 15, 1927, from Mr. Mellon, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to Mr. Hibben, the president of Princeton University."

"The Government of the United States regards the correspondence between Mr. Mellon and Mr. Hibben as a purely domestic discussion and does not desire to engage in any formal diplomatic exchange upon the subject."

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest appreciation. (Signed) Frank B. Kellogg."

Official Restatement Sought
Great Britain has sought an official restatement on the debt question from the Washington Government. The desire arose from Mr. Mellon's letter to President Hibben of Princeton University regarding the British war debt.

A chief point of disagreement, which appears to have been a leading factor in the new airing of war debts, was a statement by Mr. Mellon in his Hibben letter that "all our principal debtors are already repaying from Germany more than enough to pay their debts to the United States."

This the British Government denied as to its own circumstance and Mr. Mellon, in his public statement, admits that through a typographical error the words "except Great Britain" were inadvertently omitted. He contended, however, that the error was "an obvious one" and was corrected immediately in the text following. After explaining how the omission occurred in the text, the Treasury Secretary said:

"In the light of this very clear and definite statement, it is rather surprising that the British Government should lay stress on what the context showed to be a typographical error, immediately corrected, and go to such length to disprove a statement which was already completely covered."

In fact, this phase of the Hibben letter foreshadowed renewal of the debt discussion long before any intimations developed that a formal note would be delivered. The sentence regarding reparations, repaid by "all" other countries to take care of the American obligations was subjected to wide discussion in the foreign press and was the cause for

which frequent questions were directed at British Cabinet members in the House of Commons.

The British note declared apparently Mr. Mellon did not take into consideration that the British Empire reparations receipts have to be distributed between Great Britain and other parts of the Empire, the share of Great Britain having been agreed upon at 88.85 per cent of the total. It further states that "a more important error is contained" in Secretary Mellon's figures of the receipts of Great Britain from France.

Paid to Bank of England
"These appear to include," the note said, "the sums which were due by the Bank of France to the Bank of England in repayment of an advance made during the war. This loan was a private transaction, and is not an intergovernmental debt. The payments are made to the Bank of England and not one penny thereof accrues to the British Treasury or the British Government."

To this Mr. Mellon replied: "While not admitting it, the British Government's note does not deny that the sums specified in my letter were actually paid by the people of France, Germany, and Italy, but says in substance that some of the sums paid accrued to the benefit of the Bank of England, others to the Dominions, and apparently, from our reading of the British note, that the sums paid for war stocks are not considered by the Exchequer on account of war debts."

"This is the real cause of the apparent disagreement as to facts. There is no basis of comparison when, for instance, payments on account of war debts, as used by the American Treasury, include the payments on account of war stocks sold, but such an item is not included by the British under the head of war debt payments."

Payments from Germany
"Again, there is bound to be disagreement when the American Treasury Department, in discussing payments received from Germany, includes all payments, while the British Government in answer confines

itself to payments strictly on account of reparations and Belgian war debt. Under such circumstances there is not a disagreement as to facts, there is simply a failure to join issue."

So far as the British contention that certain of its transactions with the Bank of France were not governmental in their character, is concerned, Mr. Mellon declared this "is not strictly accurate."

The statement he particularly challenged in his Hibben letter, Mr. Mellon added, was the opinion of Princeton and Columbia professors that foreign debt payments to this country would impose a tremendous burden on the peoples of the paying nations "for the next two generations."

"The note of the British Government makes it entirely clear that I was correct in challenging the accuracy of that statement, for whatever differences there may be as to the payments to be received and made by Great Britain in the years 1926 and 1927, the British Government admits that after the first of September, 1928, it will receive from its debtors enough to cover current payments due to the United States Government, assuming the agreement with France is ratified."

"I have no desire to comment," Mr. Mellon concluded, "on the statement of the policy enunciated in the British note to the effect that Great Britain will retain for herself nothing of any payments she receives in respect to either reparations or inter-allied war debts, but will apply all of her receipts toward payment of her liabilities to the United States. By implication this means that should the United States further reduce British obligations to the United States, the British Government would cancel a like amount of obligation due to it from its debtors."

"It is very obvious that the British Government would neither gain nor lose in such a transaction. The United States Government is, however, in a very different position. The British Government is both creditor and debtor. The United States Government is neither."

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BR

RUMANIAN A. C. T. IN FULL SWING

Branch of Y. M. C. A. Is Now Under the Protection of the State

BUCHAREST (Special Correspondence)—With Prince Nicholas as President, and an active committee which includes one of the high dignitaries of the Orthodox Church and more than a dozen leading citizens prominent in public affairs, the Rumanian Young Men's Christian Association has recently been transformed into a national organization that will henceforth have the support and protection of the State. The title of the reorganized body is Asociația Creștină a Tinerilor (A. C. T.), with legal domicile in Bucharest.

Although a nationalized association entirely under Rumanian control—and financed to a considerable extent by Rumanians, the activities of the A. C. T. will continue to be guided largely by the two American secretaries, Frank E. Stevens and J. W. Brown, who have been mainly responsible for developing the association's work and prestige to the point where it can now be handed over to the Rumanian committee of management, not only in a "going concern" in sound financial condition, but as a virile force that will draw its young men closer to the church, to the religious life of the new kingdom and to the higher moral attributes of citizenship.

Noteworthy Accomplishment
It is a particularly noteworthy accomplishment in a country like Rumania, where there is an inherent resentment to any activity that has a savor of missionary work. The Orthodox Church, as is now being realized abroad, is extremely jealous of its dominant position in the life of the State. For years the leaders of the Church have looked with a very suspicious eye upon the activities of the Y. M. C. A. and it required an unusually large degree of tact and patience on the part of the American secretaries in charge of the work to gain the confidence—much less the open support—of the ecclesiastical authorities.

This battle has now been won, and with the Rumanian unaccustomed as they still are to raising money for welfare purposes—showing an ever increasing readiness to shoulder the financial burdens, the broadening and strengthening of A. C. T. activities is being taken up with the zeal of a national movement.

Raising of Funds
It was not until 1924, several years after the Y. M. C. A. had been established in Rumania as a purely American organization, that the first attempt was made to raise funds locally for part of the association's program of work. The response of 125,000 lei at that time was regarded as a noteworthy achievement. The campaign of the following year realized 250,000 lei and then 600,000 in 1926. As a nationalized organization, the committee this year set the goal at 2,000,000 lei, notwithstanding the fact that Rumania is passing through an acute financial crisis that is almost paralyzing the economic life of the country.

The committee now hopes to secure its own A. C. T. building in Bucharest, and as rapidly as possible to spread the work to the provinces. Four university graduates are now enrolled as native secretaries; and a model camp in the Carpathian Mountains, on land given by the State, is under construction to accommodate close to 200 boys. The camp idea was practically unknown in Rumania until introduced by the Y. M. C. A.

The most pressing need now is for a modern building in Bucharest where an all-round program can be demonstrated, and to begin this the city authorities have recently put at the disposition of the A. C. T. a site on one of the principal boulevards, in the heart of the city, worth at least \$100,000. The active support of the Ministry of Labor has also been enlisted, this governmental depart-

Bronze Busts in American Hall of Fame Honor Their Conspicuous Services



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON

MARY LYON

WASHINGTON IRVING

WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING

DAVID GLASGOW FARRAGUT

Eulogy Paid Six Americans in Hall of Fame Ceremonial

Busts of Farragut, Franklin, Irving, Channing, Audubon, and Lyon Placed in Colonnade

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 5.—The army, navy and air forces joined in paying tribute to six great Americans whose busts were unveiled in the Hall of Fame at New York University today where a throng heard eulogies from officials, diplomats and men of letters. Dr. Robert Underwood Johnson, director of the Hall of Fame, who presided, epitomized the significance of the occasion when he said:

"The sealed lips of the enduring bronzes which, from time to time, we place in this colonnade, speak to us lessons of hope and courage and of emulation in patriotism."

The busts unveiled were those of Admiral David Farragut, Civil War naval commander; Benjamin Franklin, diplomat and statesman; Washington Irving, man of letters, diplomat and historian; the Rev. William Ellery Channing, preacher and theologian; John James Audubon, naturalist; and Mary Lyon, founder of Mount Holyoke College and pioneer in the higher education of women. The busts were gifts of patriotic and historical organizations and were presented by representatives of those organizations.

Procession Through Colonnade
The ceremonies of unveiling were impressive. Flag-draped, the six busts occupied places along the colonnade. A procession, including many men of letters, educators and scholars in cap and gown, members of the army and navy and a large group of citizens, formed in the rotunda of the University Library and proceeded through the colonnade to the pavilion, where the unveiling took place.

As the speeches were made the drapings were drawn away in each case by a line of collateral descendants of the one to whom honor was paid except in the case of Mary Lyon, of whom no relative could be found. The presence of men from the fleet, now anchored in the Hudson River, added brilliancy to the scene and a military touch was added in the unveiling of the Farragut bust when an admiral's salute of 17 guns was fired by members of the reserve officers' training camp unit of the university.

The Gloria Trumpeters played as the procession proceeded through the colonnade, and later a chorus from the Oratorio Society sang. Provision was made for more than 8000 guests and amplifiers were erected so that the speaking could be heard by the audience in the pavilion as well as that on the campus.

President Coolidge and the French

he exerted in establishing friendly relations between the French people and the new American Republic.

Irving and Audubon

The address of the Spanish Ambassador referred to the service which Washington Irving rendered when he was Ambassador to Spain. Señor Bell said, "I wish I could fulfill only a small part of what he did for both countries because what I admire most in Irving is that he contributed in great extent to your better knowledge of my country's history. For you and for us Spaniards this is the greatest glory of Washington Irving."

Of the work of Audubon, Dr. Chapman said that neither his brush or his pen were controlled by the formal or the stereotyped. As he saw and heard, he said, so he painted and wrote and his work reflected the emotions of a temperament keenly responsive to the beauties of nature and the mysterious charm of birds.

"Nearly a century has passed since this work appeared, but measured by the conditions and standards of today, Audubon's achievements loom larger in the perspective of the past than they did in the foreground of the present. Who has depicted our birds on the scale that he employed? Who has shown greater energy in penetrating their haunts, or discernment in reading the story of their lives? Who has described their habits more sympathetically? What publisher has dared to present a work comparable with the 'Birds of America'?"

Channing, Farragut, Lyon

With the unveiling of the bust of the Rev. William Ellery Channing, Dr. Peabody said in part:

"When one recalls the writings of Dr. Channing on philanthropy and social reform, the first impression they make is of an extraordinary modernity. He considers in various addresses the social and economic problems of his own time—the present age, the labor problem, the church, war, temperance—but in each case there is a kind of timelessness in his teaching which frees it from contemporary conditions and makes it as discerning and interpretative today as it was 90 years ago. In other words, he lifted each social problem into the light of a permanent principle, and his calm judgments remain unshaken by the hand of time."

Rear Admiral Fisk paid tribute to the record of Admiral Farragut during the 50 years of his service in the Navy. He told of the hardships endured in the old vessels but for 50 years, he said, Farragut studied and worked conscientiously, day after day, year after year.

Then in the last decade of his career when the war of iron ships came he was thrust into a new era of the sea and was confronted with conditions of the greatest hazard, which he met with great alacrity and equanimity.

The ceremonies closed with the eulogies incident to the unveiling of the bust of Mary Lyon. This was given by the Mount Holyoke College Alumnae Association, the college

which she founded. The address was made by Dr. Woolley, president of the college.

In accepting the memorials, Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, chancellor of the University, who in a brief statement had welcomed the assembly, said:

"New York University, with a sense of high and sacred responsibility, accepts these memorials in perpetual trust for the people of the United States. We return our thanks to the donors, with the assurance that their gifts will be treasured and guarded with care and veneration."

WINNIPEG POSSESSES VALUABLE MANUSCRIPT

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—A manuscript Bible, more than 1000 years old, and a copy of the first edition of Thomas More's "Utopia" printed in 1518, are two of the most interesting items of a valuable collection of rare books which has come into the possession of B. B. Dukienaki, a Winnipeg solicitor.

Ten of the books alone are estimated to have a monetary value ranging from \$100,000 to \$250,000. They were brought to Winnipeg by G. Molner, a doctor of philosophy and master of divinity, who was a lecturer on theology at the University of Budapest, in Hungary. They are stated to have belonged to an old Hungarian family.

The thousand-year old Bible, which is entirely handwritten in what is called stenographic Latin, is believed to have been done by Frater Ambrosius, Bishop of Milano, in the ninth century. The Bible contains a translation from the original Hebrew and Greek writings, and bears the title "The Codex Divinus." Containing in its writings some 35,000,000 letters, the work is believed to have been done over a period of more than 25 years of the writer's lifetime. The work is valued conservatively at \$70,000.

The rest of the collection, in addition to an original copy of More's work, "Utopia," includes works of Erasmus of Rotterdam, the only other copy extant being in the Brit-

ish Museum at London; Legenda Sanctorum, dated Cracovia, 1511, this, it is believed, being the only volume in existence; Aeneas Sylvianus, History of Bohemia, 1485; Journey to the Holy Grave by Brydenbach, 1488; Consolations of Philosophy, by Boetius, 1483; History of the Popes, Nuremberg, 1481; History of Culture, Bernardino de Tridino de Monteferrato, 1495.

CHILEAN PRESIDENT RESIGNS
SANTIAGO, Chile, May 5 (AP)—Emilio Figueroa-Larrain, President of Chile, sent his resignation yesterday to the President of the Senate. In agreement with the Premier, Congress was called in extraordinary session to discuss this latest development in the Chilean political situation which has been acute for some time.

RICHFIELD OIL SALES
First quarter sales of the Richfield Oil Company were \$5,845,074 and profit \$728,014 before taxes.

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The E. T. Burrows Co., Portland, Maine

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CONSERVATION ASKED ON WILD FLOWER DAY

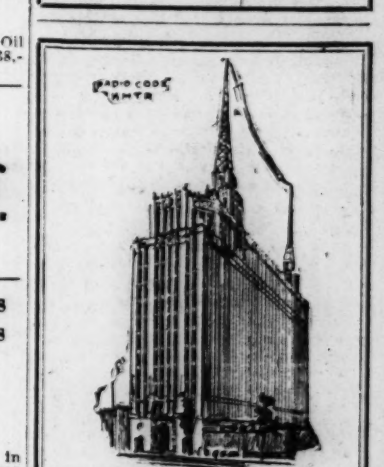
Californians First to Start Movement 12 Years Ago

SAN DIEGO, Cal. (Special Correspondence)—Albert E. Stillman, one of the founders of National Wild Flower Day, calls attention to a special day in the schools and homes throughout the country, "a day which has been set apart for the consideration of our Nation's wild flowers and for the teaching of their conservation, which is so necessary if future generations are to enjoy the privileges which have been ours and our predecessors."

"These beautiful wild flowers," says Mr. Stillman, "which once overran the countryside have alarmingly diminished; some states being practically denuded by ruthless picking, forest fires, cattle grazing and clearing and settling of lands. If the remnants are to be saved immediate action is necessary by flower lovers."

Mrs. Bertha M. Rice of Saratoga, Calif., president of the Wild Flower Conservation League of California, at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco, founded the first California Wild Flower Day, on April 24, 1915, and Mr. Stillman, several years later, inaugurated the national day. Naturalists, nature writers and enthusiasts and numerous organizations promptly fell in line, and thus the movement spread.

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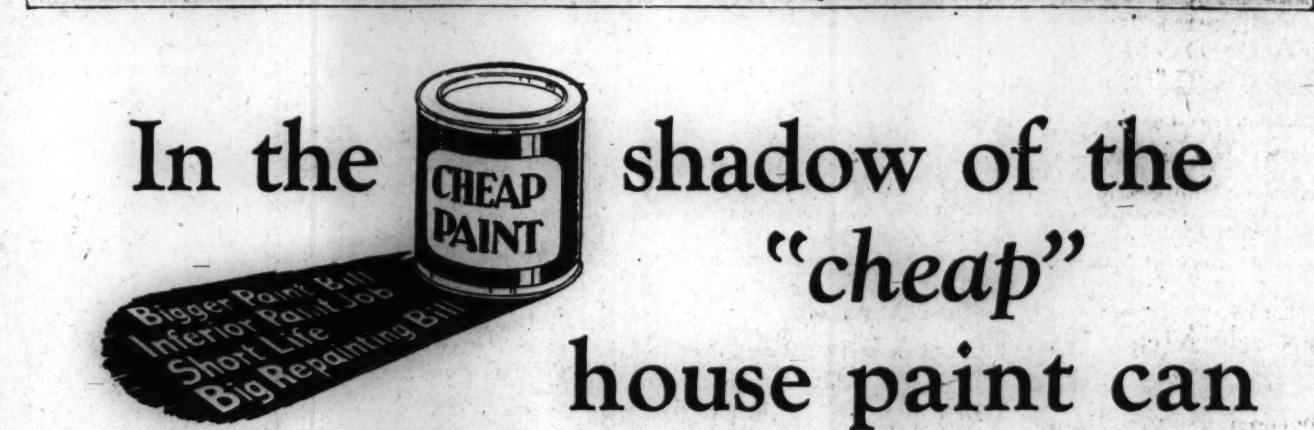


Moth holes

Grease Spots attract Moths, and when you find moth holes in your clothes, you can be almost certain they were first Grease Spots. So be sure you remove all Grease Spots before putting your clothes away. Carbona will take out Grease Spots easily and completely, without injury to the most delicate fabric or color—just follow the directions on each Carbona label.

For Safety's Sake—demand **CARBONA**
UNFADING & NON-TOXIC
Cleaning Fluid
REMOVES GREASE SPOTS
Without Injury to Fabric or Color
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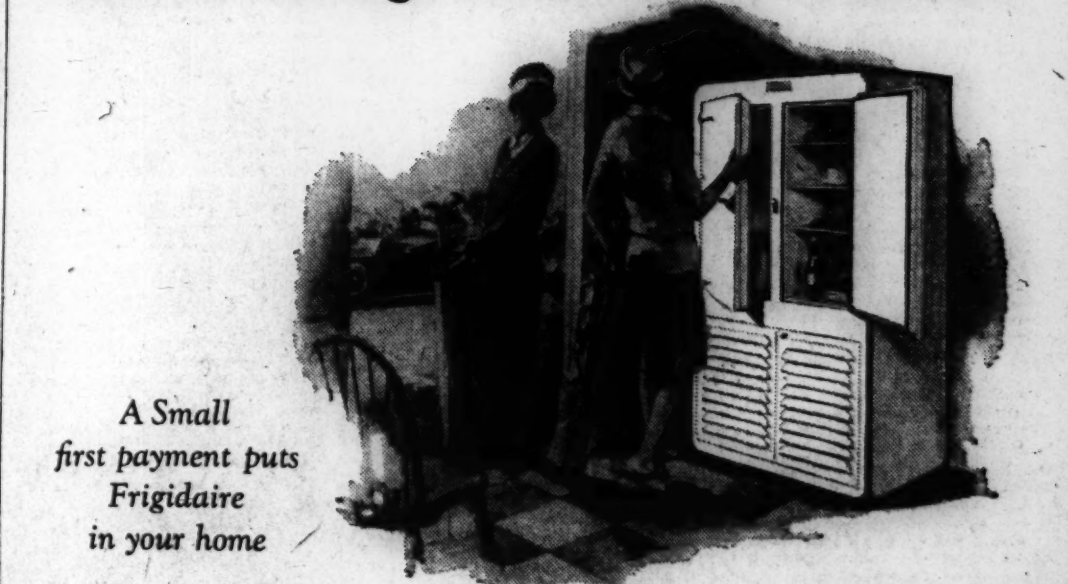
There is only one way to economy in house paint. Use the best paint money can buy. Use SWP House Paint. It costs less per job, less per year of service, and gives you a non-fading, better looking protective coating.

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The day that Frigidaire goes into your home, your refrigeration becomes automatic. Your refrigerator is kept at constant low temperatures by direct cooling, protecting your foods day and night—summer and winter.

Arrange now to have the new freedom and better foods that Frigidaire assures. But be sure you get a genuine Frigidaire with all these seven Frigidaire advantages:

- 1—Complete and permanent independence of outside ice supply.
- 2—Uninterrupted service—proved by the experience of more than 300,000 users—more than of all other electric refrigerators combined.
- 3—A food compartment that is 12° colder without ice—temperatures that keep foods fresh.
- 4—Direct front-coil cooling and self-sealing tray fronts giving a dessert and ice-making compartment always below freezing.
- 5—Beautiful metal cabinets designed, built, and insulated exclusively for electric refrigeration.
- 6—An operating cost that is surprisingly low.
- 7—Value made possible only by quantity production. General Motors purchasing power and G.M.A.C. terms.

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NEW ENGLAND FOREIGN TRADE GROWTH SOUGHT

Conference Speakers Expected to Tell "Big Business" How to Get and Hold It

Stressing the need for New England manufacturers to develop on a wider scale than ever before, the export markets for American merchandise for the good of the community, the business, and the workers, Victor M. Cutter, president of the New England Export Club and of the United Fruit Company, today issued a call for the fifth annual New England Foreign Trade Conference.

Meetings this year will be in the Chamber of Commerce. Many special attractions have been prepared. Business will be restricted to one day, next Tuesday. Coinciding with the opening of the conference, Governor Fuller will open the first transatlantic cable between Boston and Europe. Ceremonies will be short, in order to devote the morning to practical discussions of sales conditions in Latin-American countries and Canada.

Speakers are to be men recently returned from the countries to be discussed and therefore somewhat familiar with practical business conditions, customs regulations, trade marks, taxes, laws, advertising, purchasing power, rate of development and similar items.

Morning sessions will be under chairmanship of G. W. Fennelbresque, and L. E. Hills of Rice & Hutchins, Inc., will talk on Cuban conditions; T. F. Stokes of the Hood Rubber Products Company, on Mexico, and a speaker to be selected later, on Canada. A. H. Silber is to be chairman of the afternoon sessions, at which W. W. Heckman of Buenos Aires and Boston, and George Briggs of New York, are scheduled to discuss the River Plate. Norman Hexon of S. L. Agos & Co. is to talk in the afternoon on Colombia and C. A. McQueen, United States commercial attaché, recently returned from Rio de Janeiro, is to speak on Brazil.

Conferences with the trade advisers of the club and the Department of Commerce, are scheduled to precede the annual meeting of the New England Export Club, which in turn will be followed by the conference dinner, at which Mr. Cutter will preside. At the annual meeting new officers will be elected for the ensuing year. Speakers at the dinner are to be: H. Parker Willis, editor of the New York Journal of Commerce, on "The Reconstruction of European Business"; John H. Fahy, former president of the International Chamber of Commerce, on "The International Chamber of Commerce and Business Development"; Thomas W. Pelham, vice-president of the Gillette Safety Razor Company, on "World-Wide Distribution Policies."

In issuing the call to the conference, Mr. Cutter said: "New Englanders are looking to the sea as opening the door to commercial friendships in all quarters of the globe. More and more New England manufacturers are turning their faces toward New England's great natural outlet. In order that we may work together, however, it is essential that New England manufacturers meet to discuss problems in common and to better export services. The conference is called that manufacturers may be given an opportunity to discuss together those problems which are of vital interest in the growth of New England business."

PRESS ASSOCIATION NAMES NEW OFFICERS

Miss Helena B. Shipman of Boston was elected president of the New England Women's Press Association at the annual meeting and May breakfast held yesterday at the Hotel Victoria.

Others elected were: first vice-president, Mrs. Nettie F. Lewis, Cambridge; second vice-president, Mrs. Lott Mansfield, Brookline; recording secretary, Miss Susan Thayer Bowker, Brookline; corresponding secretary, Miss Elizabeth M. Leonard, Roxbury; treasurer, Mrs. A. Louis Gillette, South Braintree; auditor, Mrs. Myra Lord, Arlington; chairman program committee, Miss Isabel Holland, Boston; chairman reception committee, Mrs. Norah Johnson Barbour, Boston; chairman finance committee, Mrs. Gregory Stone, Boston; chairman visiting committee, Mrs. Alice Seaman, Winthrop; chairman hospital bed committee, Dr. Alice M. Root, Winthrop; chairman journal fund committee, Mrs. Lulu S. Upham, Winthrop; delegates to state convention of Federated Women's Clubs at Swampscott: Mrs. N. J. Barbour and Miss Helena B. Shipman, retiring president and new president, respectively, of the club.

HORACE TRANSLATION PRIZE IS ANNOUNCED

The annual Horace translation contest conducted by Prof. Donald Cameron of Boston University's College of Liberal Arts, with a prize of \$10 offered for the best translation of an ode into English verse, has been announced as open to all students in the college.

An additional prize of \$5 will be awarded for the best translation submitted by a freshman. Dean William M. Warren and Prof. A. H. Rice will be the judges, the contest being closed to translations after May 13.

REBEKAHS SHOW GAIN FOR STATE ASSEMBLY

More than 1000 members attended today's sessions of the two-day annual meeting of the Massachusetts Rebekah Assembly which opened at Seaside Temple yesterday. The assembly has made a net gain of 206 members during the last year, bringing the total membership to more than 52,000.

Last evening the Abigail Adams Rebekah Lodge, No. 90, of South Weymouth, the home lodge of President Mrs. Florine E. Ducker, exemplified the Rebekah degree.

CHIEF OF CONTROL AND FINANCE NAMED

New Connecticut Measure Signed by Governor

HARTFORD, Conn., May 5 (AP)—The lower branch of the General Assembly, concurred with the Senate yesterday in passing the bill recommended by Governor Trumbull in a special message creating a board of control and finance for the state and abolishing the present boards of control and finance and the commission of state institutions.

The bill was signed by the Governor who immediately sent it to the Senate for its ratification. The bill was introduced by Senator E. P. Hall of New Britain, a member of the Legislative Appropriation Committee, as commissioner of control and finance for four years at a salary of \$9000 a year.

A bill restoring the tax on insurance stock to the 10-mill rate on the statute books before the 1925 graduated reduction law was adopted, met defeat.

The General Assembly will adjourn Friday.

NEW ENGLAND GOODS DECLARED ARTISTIC

Industrialists Say Design Has High Value in Market

New England industries are able to manufacture products equally as artistic as those made in Paris, it was claimed by speakers at the dinner given by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts at the University Club last night. They asserted that business and art are closely connected and that the American public shows keen appreciation of the most artistic products in merchandise.

"Manufacturers should make what the people want," said John E. Alcott, artist and designer for Bird & Son. The 100 designers, buyers, display experts and business men at the dinner applauded when Mr. Alcott said, "If New England can produce a product that is of use and value, then it has no right to stay in the business. But New England can produce artistic merchandise."

"A personal opinion in art is not worth anything from a business standpoint. A famous artist told me recently that our best selling pattern was impossible. But the pattern we want and I believe that if you give the general public what they want, art will come along all right. The people have a pretty good idea of what is going to look well in their homes and I think we can trust them to select the proper things as a general rule."

Miss H. E. Ainsworth of William Filene's Sons Company, illustrated her talk with examples of merchandise from bric-a-brac to gowns. "The trend of the public is toward the best designs," Miss Ainsworth said. "The average American woman appreciates and uses lovely things."

YALE BOWL TO BEAR TABLET FOR DESIGNER

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 5 (Special)—A tablet in memory of Charles Addison Ferry, designer of the Yale Bowl, is to be dedicated here on Monday, June 20, during commencement week, according to an announcement made today by Yale University. The tablet, which has been obtained through the efforts of the Yale Engineering Association, is to be placed above Portal 10 of the bowl, and the dedication exercises will be held at this spot.

The program for the dedication exercises is also announced. The chairman will be Mr. E. T. Ryder, of New York, chairman of the engineering association committee on the memorial for Mr. Ferry. After an appreciation of Mr. Ferry by Mr. Ryder, the tablet will be unveiled by the designer of the bowl. It will be presented to the university on behalf of the Yale Engineering Association by Smith F. Ferguson, of New York, president of the association. It will then be accepted on behalf of the university by George H. Nettleton, chairman of the board of control of the Yale Athletic Association.

RECOVERY IN SHOE INDUSTRY INDICATED

Haverhill, Mass., May 5 (Special)—A gradual recovery from the decline in the shoe manufacturing industry which set in after the Easter trading period is reported in the local factories. Several manufacturing units have resumed substantial production due to the receipt of new orders this week, which indicates that the slump in business following Easter, which gave manufacturers considerable concern, was only temporary.

There is some reordering in colored shoes in the light kid shades and plain patents and satins figure much in the new business. Several firms are cutting whites, largely in white kid. The call for summer shoes is not so sharp as in previous years but the light kid styles which marked the early season continue to move well, along with sports wear.

LOWELL-WORCESTER BUS PERMIT SOUGHT

LOWELL, Mass., May 5 (Special)—Within a week or 10 days the Boston & Maine Railroad will submit a petition to the Department of Public Utilities seeking permission to operate a bus line between Lowell and Worcester, according to officials of the company. It was stated that the petition will bear the approval of all the city and town officials through which the route will pass.

At present the railroad is awaiting licenses from the selectmen of Sterling, Harvard, Bolton, Chelmsford and Littleton but all five are expected in a few days.

FILMS USED IN COURT CASE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 5 (AP)—For the first time in the history of Hampden County, motion pictures were brought into court yesterday to prove a case. The films, made by counsel for a defendant coal company, showed the coal yard in operation. A silver screen in back of a box on the counsel table reflected the pictures.

NEW CIVIC BODY FOR CAMBRIDGE

34 Groups Combine in Organization to Promote City's Interests

The Cambridge Union, composed of about 200 representatives of 34 organizations with a combined membership of many thousands, was formally instituted last night in Cambridge City Hall to improve that city's governmental, business, social and educational conditions. Especially is effort to be concentrated in making Cambridge ready to take a foremost part in the 1930 celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of Cambridge's settlement.

Prof. Joseph H. Beale of the Harvard Law School, who has been most active in the organization of the Cambridge Union, in response to an invitation to speak from Judge Franklin Hammond who presided, said:

"In 1930, there will occur the three hundredth anniversary of the settlement of this city. It is proposed at that time to put eastern Massachusetts on exhibition. It seems to us that Cambridge should not only take part, but should play a most prominent part in the anniversary celebrations. It is desirable for us to take stock now of ourselves with a view to improving the city."

At the organization of the union, Harvard University and Radcliffe College were represented by their respective presidents, A. Lawrence Lowell and Miss Ada L. Comstock, and the city officially by Mayor Edward W. Quinn, who said that sectional improvements should be eliminated and a comprehensive plan covering the entire city should be worked out and put into effect.

"Cambridge is an integral part of a great metropolis," said President Lowell. "We must get together or it will be a suburb. Cambridge has many material advantages which are not shared by other communities." The following officers were elected: President Joseph H. Beale; vice-president, Francis J. Good; treasurer, Stoughton Bell; secretary, John T. Stahly; executive committee, Jeremiah Dowsey, Thomas Hadley, John H. Corcoran, Cornelia J. Cannon, Mrs. Henry R. Brigham. It was voted to elect six more members to the executive committee, at least one to be a labor union representative, at the next meeting, June 1.

WELLESLEY ENGLISH COURSE IS DIVIDED

Four Classes Are Made for Study in Early Literature

WELLESLEY, Mass., May 5 (Special)—A reorganization of the department of English literature at Wellesley College is the change in the new bulletin of courses for next year. In place of the general survey course which has been a prerequisite to all literature courses, there are four Grade I courses dealing with the Old English period and the fourteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, respectively.

The change has been made, according to Prof. Laura Lockwood, head of the department, because it is believed that courses dealing with a specific period in a more specialized way will provide a better foundation to scholarly work than the hasty and superficial reading which is inevitable in a broad survey course. Dr. Lockwood emphasizes especially the desirability of choosing for the study of the period in English literature which will best relate to the student's work in other fields. A course in English masterpieces which is a sort of survey course is open to seniors and juniors who have taken other courses in the department. American literature is open to all students with no prerequisites, and it is possible to take several courses concentrating on the literature of this country.

The new introductory courses illustrate the change on epic and narrative literature of the fourteenth century, one on the fourteenth century, one on the sixteenth century, and one on the seventeenth century. The new courses are especially designed to give the student a better understanding of the literature of the period. The new courses are especially designed to give the student a better understanding of the literature of the period.

SOCIALISTS WORKING FOR RADIO STATION

Morris Hillquit, Socialist and trade union lawyer in New York, and Norman Thomas, an advocate of Socialism and peace, have been secured as the speakers at a banquet at the American House on Friday evening, according to an announcement from the headquarters of the Debs Memorial Radio Committee. The banquet will be attended by advocates of Socialism and other progressive movements, and is held in the interest of a radio station to be known as Station WDEB.

It is expected that Messrs. Thomas and Hillquit will explain the plans of the national committee for establishing a broadcasting station, including the proposed location and the chances of getting a license from the Federal Government.

The local Debs Memorial Radio Committee is headed by George E. Roemer, labor attorney of Boston, and includes persons active in the trade union movement and anti-war societies as well as in the Socialist Party.

CONGREGATIONALISTS VOTE CHANGE IN RULES

CHESTER, Mass., May 5 (AP)—In a session characterized by the absence of the leading opponents, an article designed to elevate the standards of the Congregational ministry by transferring from the individual churches to the executive committee of the Hampden County Association the power to judge candidates' fitness, was accepted unanimously yesterday afternoon, bringing to an end a long fight for the radical change. The seventy-seventh annual meeting of the association closed with the election of the Rev. Harry I. Oldfield of West Springfield as moderator.

Manages College Paper



ERIK C. ERIKSEN
Business Manager of Northeastern University News.

NORTHEASTERN NEWS STAFFS ARE ELECTED

Editors, Managers and Reporters Ready to Go

Ben M. Ellison, '28, Quincy, has been elected editor-in-chief of the Northeastern University News for 1927-28. Erik C. Eriksen, '29, Dorchester, was named business manager.

Men chosen for the staff follow: Managing editors, George A. Frye '29, Newport, R. I., and H. Nelson Raymond '28, Jamaica Plain; new editors, Raymond E. Mermel '30, Westbury, R. I., and Louis S. Cohen '30, Peabody; sports editors, John

College News Head



BEN M. ELLISON
Editor-in-Chief of Northeastern University News.

Signarella '29, Weymouth, and Maurice Allen '29, Bridgeport, Conn.; advertising manager, Walter E. Harlow '28, Attleboro; circulation manager, Russell H. Latimer '28, Leominster; intercollegiate editor, Archibald C. Chalmers '28, Brockton. Business staff, Leonard Sampson '28, Fall River; Leonard A. Smith '28, West Newton; John V. Bakel '29, Methuen; Donald Matheson Jr. '30, Somerville. Circulation staff, Samuel W. Bradley '29, Lynn; Alden B. Page '30, Hampton Falls, N. H.; Thomas E. Kelly '30, Natick; William E. Straton '30, New Bedford; Reporters, Bernard A. Potter '28, Lynn; Leo Rosoff '28, Hudson; John H. Bolton '28, Boston.

GIRL SCOUT LEADERS HEAR DEAN OF SMITH

State Association Holds Meeting at Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 5 (Special)—Dean Frances Fenton Bernard of Smith College addressed 150 Girl Scout executives at the annual meeting of the state association yesterday afternoon. Smith College, as part of its educational program, now has a course in Girl Scouting for which credit is given in the same manner as any course, she said.

Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller, wife of the Governor, was appointed honorary commander and Mrs. Henry P. Kidder honorary treasurer of the association. Mrs. Arthur W. Harrist, state commissioner, presided.

Miss Ruth Stevens, state director, said that on Jan. 1, 1926, there were 11,000 Scouts in Massachusetts, while on Jan. 1, 1927, there were 13,790. There are 2700 volunteer and 30 professional workers in the State, she said.

MAINE TO TRY OUT AIRPLANE PATROL

BANGOR, Me., May 5 (Special)—Officials of the Maine Forest District have decided to try the airplane patrol of the forests. An airplane with pontoons will arrive in the State about the middle of May. The plane will be used during hazy weather when it is difficult or impossible to see from the several lookout stations. George W. Maxim will be the pilot of the plane. George H. Grubb will be the observer, both having had much experience in flying. The State will be divided into six flight areas and each area will have a depot station or base.

SILK EXHIBIT IS PLANNED

An exhibit of the process of silk production from the silkworm in the cocoon to the finished raw silk is to be shown in the library of the Boston Chamber of Commerce for a week, it is announced. The exhibit has been prepared from the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce and is sponsored by the Foreign Trade Division of the Boston Chamber.

UNIVERSITY CLUB LECTURE

By word and picture the wonders of America's out of doors will be painted in a travelogue on "The Land of the Great Northwest," to be given at 8 tonight by Frank Branch Riley at the University Club. The lecture will be open to members and guests, including women.

GAIN IN TRADE ETHICS FOUND BY BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU

Truth in Advertising Winning Public's Confidence—Great Sums Saved by "Investigate Before Investing" Plan—Membership Doubled

The outstanding accomplishments of the Boston Better Business Bureau in its career of nearly five years, it was announced at the annual meeting yesterday are "the improvements in retail advertising with a resultant increase in public confidence, and the savings of thousands of dollars through the bureau's 'Before You Invest—Investigate' plan. The year 1926 saw the bureau's department of extension department to handle publicity and new membership problems. The other two departments of the bureau are the merchandise and financial."

In 1100 public handled more than 1000 requests regarding merchandise transactions, as against 195 in 1923. A total of 6234 reports on financial promotions were issued on individual requests, compared with 593 in 1923. During this same three-year period, the membership of the bureau has increased from 112 in 1923 to 252 in 1926, and yearly expenditures from \$23,000 to \$39,000.

The merchandise department announced that it has plans for the extension of its activities into new fields. One of the requests which have already been made by several groups. It was also said that the department believes that exaggeration in advertising has a tendency to affect trade adversely to a serious degree, and the advertising bureau is planning a series of informative publicity articles to help make this practice unprofitable.

Comparison Shows Progress

"It was reported that a comparison of Boston retail advertising of a few years previous with current advertising shows many worth-while improvements. There are two reasons for this. One is the fact that Boston merchants are predominantly honest and co-operative. The other is that the few who are inclined to defraud find themselves segregated in a small group with the public being educated to their ways. Some of the methods. Many have gone out of business. Others still have considerable distance to go before they can be classed with the predominant group."

"Bureau recommendations and standards have been issued governing most types of retail advertising. Additional recommendations are issued as the occasion demands. To make them effective, the bureau made 1631 separate investigations and reports of local retail advertising during 1926."

The financial department of the bureau devoted its efforts to building up a practical defense against fraudulent stock promoters and to curbing the issues of uninformative investors. There are three phases of this preventive work. One is the operation of the "Before You Invest—Investigate" plan of the bureau. Another is the co-operation of the bureau with the federal, state, county, and local authorities, and the third is the educational campaign conducted by the extension department.

"Learning the Facts" The "Before You Invest—Investigate" plan seeks to obtain two objectives: 1. To impress upon the minds of prospective investors the importance of holding their money tight. 2. To furnish a free, impartial and dependable source, easy of access, where such information can be obtained.

"During 1926 a total of 103 reports of financial promotions were issued. This compares to a total number of 593 requests in 1923, and 3125 in 1925. These increases, it is held, indicate the practicability of the plan and its general acceptance as a valuable service."

Development of the "Protective Information Service" is promised this year by the bureau as it has been found that publicity is the most powerful agency for making its work effective. The bureau plans, therefore, to promote the growth of this department and particularly by obtaining the co-operation of additional publications. The eventual goal of the bureau, it was announced, is a weekly service message in as many as 200 or more co-operating media.

Has Four Objectives

This "Protective Information Service Plan" is designed to maintain four objects: I. To warn the public against types of merchandise and financial schemes. II. To promote public confidence in legitimate business and advertising. III. To educate the public with regard to merchandise and financial matters. IV. To inform the public of the Bureau's structure and functions.

Twenty printed bulletins were issued during the year. Posters were distributed in a number of factories, and cards have been carried in coaches of the Boston & Maine, and New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroads.

The following directors were elected: Thomas P. Beal, president Second National Bank; Hugh B. Carey, vice-president Boston News Bureau; Sidney S. Conrad, C. O. Victor M. Cutter, president United Fruit Co.; Arthur M. Horne, treasurer Shreve, Crump & Low; Louis Hunter, vice-president National Shawmut Bank; Percy A. Guthrie, president E. R. White Company; John S. Lawrence, Lawrence & Company; Arthur N. Maddison, George L. DeBlois & A. N. Madison, George Mitton, president Jordan Marsh Company; Otto J. Piehler, Otto J. Piehler, Inc.; John Richardson, Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins; William F. Rogers, advertising manager, Boston Evening Transcript; Edgard D. Shaw, publisher Boston American and Boston Advertiser; Carl M. Spencer, president Home Savings Bank; Ralph E. Thompson, vice-president Gillette Safety Razor Company; Walter H. Trumbull Jr., Kidder Peabody Company; Felix Vorenberg, president Gilchrist Co.; Robert S. Weeks, Harris,

HAVERHILL TRADE SCHOOL TO EXPAND

Printing and Motor Repairing Classes to Be Added

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 5 (Special)—Albert L. Barbour, superintendent of schools, has received 132 applications for enrollment in the automobile repairing and printing classes that the school board has decided to add to the trade school with the opening of the September term. Only 32 can be accommodated in the two classes and the superintendent says he will take the boys who are most advanced in their studies.

The Haverhill Trade School opened last September and the success achieved has even surpassed the predictions of the superintendent. Two classes were started, one in plumbing and the other in sheet metal working. The record of attendance has exceeded the record at the high school, although the school day is much longer and there has been a waiting list in both classes.

The boys in the plumbing class have progressed so rapidly that they do practically all the plumbing repairs in the school buildings of the city. Work has been done for the water board. Several city departments are furnished with the products of the sheet metal working class, including receptacles of all kinds used by those departments.

The excellent feature of the trade school is the fact that it provides classes for boys who are not naturally studious as far as book education is concerned but have mechanical tendencies, and these boys have become absorbed in this educational line whereas they formerly attempted merely to get by in their studies.

PARISH HOUSE DEDICATED

The new parish house of the Dudley Street Baptist Church was dedicated last evening. Dr. Arthur E. Bestor, president of the Chautauqua Institution of Chautauqua, N. Y., was the principal speaker. The new building, cost \$200,000 and is three stories high, and contains social rooms, gymnasium, offices and store-rooms. On the roof are two well-equipped playgrounds. George W. Coleman of the Baptist Social Union presided at the dedication.

Day of Hit-or-Miss Garden Gone

Says Boston Landscape Architect

Arthur A. Shurtleff Tells New England Genealogical Society That Proper Planting Now Requires Well-Thought-Out Planning

Gardening has passed from the stage of hit-or-miss planting of flowers and shrubs and now requires a carefully thought out and worked out plan if the best results are to be obtained, Arthur A. Shurtleff, of Boston, told members of the New England Genealogical Society in the last lecture of the season yesterday. Occurring, appropriately, in Boston's observance of "Better Homes Week," the lecture had significance as a part of the movement spreading throughout the city and State to have your own home and make it beautiful on the outside as well as within.

Mr. Shurtleff told how minutely details are worked out and illustrated his lecture with slides. This goes so far as to include perspective drawings made by scale, so that the owner can get the effect of the plan as a part of the general landscape. All this is done before a seed is planted and is found to be a necessity if the most satisfactory effects are to be obtained.

Mr. Shurtleff also presented a perspective picture of the grounds for a house that had been submitted to the owner. The effect was pleasing, but the owner declared it was exactly what he did not want. A second design was made with the same result, and Mr. Shurtleff declared that as just what the architect wanted for it helped to find out what the man did want and to get it for him, so that he was perfectly satisfied when the garden was finally completed.

So with an old bridge that had fallen into decay. Instead of taking it down at once, a cotton cloth bridge was constructed over the old one for design and dimensions. It was seen from this that the sides should be higher to obtain the best effect under certain "lines" longer. When, finally, everything was decided upon, the final measurements were taken, the cotton bridge and the old rustic bridge were removed, and a fine new structure of concrete, steel and iron was erected.

Frederick W. Hamilton, Grand Secretary of Massachusetts, addressed the tenth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Maine at its concluding session, following which Saco Lodge, No. 9, worked Master Mason degrees.

Conversely, E. J. Porter, Grand High Priest, and his associates were installed at the concluding session of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter.

RECIPROCITY LEADER WILL ADDRESS CLUBS

Boston Civic Groups to Meet Jointly Wednesday

The Boston section of the Reciprocity Club of America, through its clerk, Bruce R. Ware, announced today that the Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, American Business, Civitan, Round Table, and Reciprocity Clubs of Boston will hold a joint meeting at the Hotel Statler next Wednesday noon, when Carl P. Dennett, trustee of the Griffin Wheel Company, will talk on "A Co-operative Effort Saving Millions to New England Business Men."

The Boston section of the Reciprocity Club will hold its annual meeting, next Tuesday evening, at the University Club. Col. Percy A. Guthrie, former commander of the MacLean Highlanders in the World War, and Ernest Kerr, secretary of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, will be speakers.

Members of the Boston club are planning to attend the annual convention of the Reciprocity Clubs, which is to be held in Philadelphia on June 10 and 11. The convention sessions will be held at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel on Friday, and Saturday will be devoted to sight-seeing in Philadelphia, with visits to its historical buildings, the Baldwin Historic Motive Works, the great bridge over the Delaware, Fairmount Park, and Valley Forge.

PLAYGROUND LEADERS MEET

New England Executives Hear Recreation Problem Is Expanding

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 5 (Special)—The recreation problem has overrun local bounds and is rapidly becoming more of a regional issue, Herbert W. Headle, park engineer of Springfield, told a body of recreation executives at a New England conference today under the auspices of the Playground Association of America. His topic was "The City Plan in Recreation."

"In working out a program of recreation to meet the community's complete needs," he said, "the zoning system has become a big factor. It brings before us the problem of adopting forms of recreation that will best fit different zones, or types of neighborhoods."

His talk was followed by an open forum during which specific plans for activities in neighborhoods of Springfield and other cities were submitted for criticism and discussion.

Ben S. Dillenback of Dalton, Mass., led discussion of "Volunteers in Recreation"; Miss Helen Leary of Fall River, Mass., on "School and Recreation," and J. H. Dillon of Hartford on "Industrial Recreation." Roy Smith Wallace, field director of the Playground Association of America, tonight will tell the executives about the latest trends in recreation activities throughout the country.

He will report outstanding growth on the Pacific coast, in North Carolina, Florida and Texas and in parts of the central West, notably Illinois. Organized recreation has been instituted in more than 40 new communities in the last year.

S. Wales Dixon of Hartford and Curtis L. Harrington of New Haven, New England district representatives of the Playground Association, and Miss Ruth Sherburne, field secretary for promotion, are participating in the conference.

NEW SWEDEN RECEIVES \$10,000 BY THOMAS WILL

PORTLAND, Me., May 5 (AP)—A bequest of \$10,000 to the town of New Sweden, Me., which he founded, is contained in the will of William W. Thomas, former minister to Sweden, which was filed yesterday in probate court. The income is to be used for charitable and educational purposes. Mr. Thomas conceived the idea of inducing fifty Swedish residents to settle in this State in 1870, when he was state commissioner of immigration. He personally supervised their formation of a settlement at New Sweden, which resulted in the growth of a large Swedish colony in that part of the State.

CAMBRIDGE MUSEUM HAS EXHIBITS OPEN

Two art exhibitions will be held at the Cambridge Museum for Children for the remainder of the month. One consists of drawings and paintings by the children in the Cambridge district, the purpose of the class, held weekly under the direction of Miss Louise Jackson of Cambridge, has been to stimulate the children to express themselves in imaginative drawings. The other pictures are water color sketches of scenes, landscapes and interiors done by Miss Williams Canaan during a year's study in the art colony at Santa Fe, N. M.

SAFETY TALKS IN SCHOOLS

A safety first campaign has been started by John J. McBride, Chief of Cambridge Police, who has appointed Patrolman Patrick P. Shea to speak in all of the public schools against the stealing of rides, roller skating along congested traffic lanes and intersections and other dangers. The importance of strict obedience to all traffic rules and a program of safety measures will be explained.



Big tires...Tire tires... Goodyears in all sizes.

Just like everything else, there are two ways to buy tires... the right way and the wrong way.

If you're after satisfaction and want to boast about long mileage, then buy reputable tires from a reputable house.

Goodyears, you know, are reputable tires.

N. B. Of course we'll make no charge for mounting the tires on wheels.

Motor Mart Garage

A Complete Service Institution Under T.D. Service Management PARK SQUARE - BOSTON

Linen Suits

In plain colors with striped tops—suits—4 to 7 years

\$6.50

And also for the active little fellow

Jersey pants with striped linen tops

Sizes 4 to 7 years \$7.25

Byron E. Bailey Co.

300 WINTER STREET, BOSTON

TARIFF-FREIGHT CUT ADVISED BY PAN AMERICANS

Too High to Encourage
Trade, Say Latin Business
Men at Commercial Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Delegates to the Pan-American Commercial Conference from the United States heard a great deal about the tariff and discriminating freight rates that Latin-American countries regard as obstacles to freedom of commerce and amicable intercourse.

Luis Duhau, president of the Argentine Rural Society, which has as its motto, "Buy from those who buy from us," declared that Argentine trade with the United States is hampered by the high tariffs here.

"The high prohibitive duties on goods prevent the practice of beneficial interchange," he said. "In this respect the situation in the United States differs from that of some European nations with whom we have close commercial relations. It is not because of the high tariffs that those countries do not import more Argentine products, or cannot pay higher prices, but because of the limitation of their external purchasing power."

Rests on Tariff Revision
The starting point of the economic movement rests on the frank revision of customs tariffs. This object should be reached through the establishment of a permanent board of business men and institutions from both countries, interested in interchange. That board would study the complete mechanism of trade in all its details, for this cannot be done during the short period of the congress. In that way it would change its sporadic action to a practical and systematic change."

Dr. Fernando Ortiz, president of the Sociedad Economica de Amigos del Pais, Havana, Cuba, asserted that "There is no doubt that one of the most serious impediments to the progress of economic relations between the countries of America, and especially between the English-speaking nations and those of Neo-Latin tongues, is the mutual lack of acquaintance not only between their peoples but between their leading citizens."

"Pan-Americanism will measure up to its greatest potentialities, in the economic as in other fields, only when it is rooted and grounded in the personal acquaintance and mutual relations of the business men of all the American peoples, their statements and their intellectualism—that is, of their leaders—and in the reciprocal friendship of the various peoples."

Pan-American Schools Advocated
To this end Dr. Ortiz strongly recommended the establishment of Pan-American schools in the very centers of the United States and in the more populous cities of Latin America.

From another Cuban speaker came the protest against freight rates to Havana. Reduction of the innumerable unnecessary obstacles to free commercial intercourse was discussed from various angles by speakers representing North and South America at the Pan-American Commercial Conference.

It is generally realized, John H. Fahey said, that the more that waste and unnecessary costs in the exchange of commodities can be cut out, the greater will be the volume of trade and the higher the standard of living everywhere. There is more than enough unused wealth in the world to provide everyone with a comfortable living, he thought, failure to attain the best results being due to defects of economic organization and needless waste of time, money and energy.

Referring to abnormal conditions caused by the World War, Mr. Fahey said that there is a more general realization that a disturbance in any part of the world, as commerce is now organized, affects every nation which trades at all with others. The disruption of commerce involves loss.

"Conferences like this, for discussion of the particular interests of the Western Hemisphere," he said, "serve to increase knowledge and stimulate the exchange of ideas," said the speaker.

Step in Right Direction
The activity of the League of Nations, which has resulted in the calling of the forthcoming International Economic Conference, is a most important step in the right direction.

NEW YORK CITY
QUALITY and PROMPT SERVICE

POUND WORK OR PIECE WORK
CHAMPION LAUNDRY
Incorporated
452-456 West 55th Street
and Jamaica, L. I.

NEW YORK

Period or Colonial
FURNITURE
Finished or unfinished to suit the customer.
CRAFTSMAN FURNITURE CO.
132 E. 29th St. Madison Sq. Bldg.

It should be fruitful of very useful results, although progress will undoubtedly be slow and there must be patience because of the great difficulties to be surmounted.

"Even after agreements are reached it takes a long time before the various governments and legislative bodies act. If, however, the beginnings now being made are pursued patiently in the future, we ought to be able to reach our goal very materially in accomplishing needed changes."

"In the field of arbitration of purely commercial disputes, for example, great gains have been made. As you know, between the commercial organizations of the United States and many of the Central and South American countries we now have a code for the settlement by arbitration of difficulties which arise over the shipment and sale of goods. As a result of the experience in this hemisphere, that system has been extended to Europe with most satisfactory results."

"Anything we may do to advance the general cause in the countries of this hemisphere, and to aid in much-needed economic recovery from the war, will contribute in a large way toward the better and more satisfactory organization of trade in all the countries."

"It seems to me it is the duty of all Pan-American economic organizations not only to emphasize the great importance of these questions and encourage broader discussion of them, but also to strive for better organized and more adequately supported means for getting things done and more systematic methods of co-operating with the rest of the world for that purpose."

F. A. Pezet of Peru, formerly Ambassador to the United States, agreed cordially with the statements made at the conference by Secretary Hoover in regard to international loans, and by Thomas W. Lamont of New York, at the dinner by the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Senor Pezet asserted that the important thing in international loans is the confidence of lender and borrower, adding, "There must be and should be the highest ethics in borrowing and lending. The borrower, as well as the lender, has mutual obligations that have to be discharged and it is by adhering to this ideal that the transaction can be made absolutely safe and beneficial to both parties concerned."

**CHINESE MERCHANTS
EXPRESS GOOD WILL**

Regret Rift Between Nations
and Voice Friendship

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (Special Correspondence).—Proprietors of nearly every business conducted by Chinese here have joined in a message to American citizens expressing regret that recent events in the Chinese country have tended to disrupt friendly relations between the two nations. The message follows:

"Believing that because of the present situation in China, a great deal of misapprehension exists in the American public, the Chinese merchants of San Diego take this method of expressing their friendship and good will, and their consequent interest in American and local affairs."

"San Diego Chinese are opposed to an international war; we are very sorry over the situation that is now existing in China. Chinese people have always felt very friendly toward the American people."

"Young Chinese who have been educated in America want to help their country advance. They do not foster any Bolshevik ideas and have no desire to become war-lords. They want to see a united China, a moral China with a strong government."

"We want the people of San Diego to feel that we Chinese merchants of San Diego regret that any trouble exists in China today and we want you to know that we are your American Chinese friends, in business in San Diego to stay and are making our homes here with the sincere desire to become better acquainted, to become better Americans and to do all we can to boost San Diego."

Now EVERY WOMAN may wear a CORSELET

Tebaut's Corset—Brassiere
Is an Outstanding Success!

One-piece—NO ELASTIC—yet perfectly adjustable in a moment.
Fittings GUARANTEED for SLENDER, MEDIUM, or STOUT
Your Figure ANALYZED by an EXPERT without cost.

TEBAUT

489 5th Ave., opposite Public Library, New York

Orders accepted by mail. Measurement card sent on request.
Would you like to handle this garment in your neighborhood?
Reliable women trained as corsetiers without charge.

NEW YORK CITY

QUALITY and PROMPT SERVICE

POUND WORK OR PIECE WORK
CHAMPION LAUNDRY
Incorporated
452-456 West 55th Street
and Jamaica, L. I.

NEW YORK

Period or Colonial
FURNITURE
Finished or unfinished to suit the customer.
CRAFTSMAN FURNITURE CO.
132 E. 29th St. Madison Sq. Bldg.

NATIONS BACK UNITED STATES POLICY IN CHINA

France and Japan Eager to
Use Only Moderation, It
Is Stated in Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Although President Coolidge and the Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, have carefully refrained from assuming an attitude of leadership among the great powers in dealing with the Chinese problems, their policy of moderation and deliberation, it has been made known, has become the determining factor in the dealings of the powers with China.

From two sources of unimpeachable reliability, facts were disclosed which clearly indicate the dominating influence that the American policy is playing in the Chinese issue. Sufficient confidential information was obtained to establish the fact that the great powers are, at present, handling the Chinese problem along the lines that President Coolidge and Mr. Kellogg are following.

Favor Moderation

This American policy of good will and patience is declared to have the hearty support of the French and Japanese Governments. These two governments, it was explained, are eager to use only moderation in dealing with the embattled Chinese, and are in full accord with the Coolidge-Kellogg restraint. Italy, it was said, is supporting the British position and prepared to follow the latter's lead.

From a congressional source of the highest rank it was learned that the State Department is in possession of the proposed note drafted by the representatives in Peking of the five great powers in reply to the Cantonese answer concerning the Nanking incident. The blunt rejection of the note by President Coolidge and Mr. Kellogg prevented its presentation to the Chinese and the ensuing dangerous developments. The note was approved by the representatives of the five powers and had their strong endorsement for immediate transmittal to the Cantonese.

According to the informant, who saw and read the note, the document was a "brutal threat." The communication, it was said, opened by challenging the good faith of the Cantonese officials and went on in a most belittling manner to demand reparations, ending with the fixing of a definite time limit for the submission of satisfactory terms. "The note, it was said, was accompanied by a letter from John Van A. MacMurray, American Minister, urging the approval of the Administration to the proposed ultimatum."

Mr. MacMurray Cautioned

The informant declared that he was informed that Mr. MacMurray and the British authorities in China were chiefly responsible for the formulation of the proposed drastic note. It was said that after the Administration had seen the document, Mr. MacMurray had been sharply directed to desist from taking any important steps before obtaining approval from Washington. It is known in the capital that Mr. MacMurray is in favor of strong measures toward the Chinese.

This may account for the constant stream of conjectures and rumors that he has resigned. Such a story has been very persistent in the last few days. It has been denied by both the White House and the State Department, but from quarters which are usually most skeptical of such rumors, there is most unexpectedly a strong leaning toward credence. There is even talk of a successor, Admiral Mark L. Bristol, who is on his way to America from Turkey, where he served as High Commis-

sioners with marked success for a number of years, being most prominently mentioned.

Intervention Opposed

Much of the deliberation of the Administration is accredited to Charles MacVeagh, American Ambassador to Japan, who is now in America on a brief visit on personal business. He has had several lengthy conferences with the President and Mr. Kellogg, and will see them again before he leaves toward the end of the month for the Pacific coast to return to his post. Mr. MacVeagh is understood to have given the President and Mr. Kellogg a clear picture of the Japanese position and to have stressed the necessity of cautious, deliberate independent action.

It is said that Mr. MacVeagh informed the administration that the Japanese were opposed to intervention in China by the European powers, particularly the Japanese leading position in Far Eastern affairs.

Another item of much significance was the warning from the White House against the flow of interventionist propaganda which it was declared is emanating from foreign sources, particularly the American policy in Shanghai. This statement supplements a similar caution given the press by Mr. Kellogg several days ago.

Criticism Disapproved

The Secretary of State requested at the time that he be not quoted, but he declared that a certain organization in Shanghai, aided by certain interested individuals, was endeavoring to involve the United States in an intervention program. The gist of his remarks were that Shanghai had become the headquarters for a world-wide campaign to bring about foreign military intervention in China. In view of these observations by Mr. Kellogg it was considered the utmost significance here that the White House emphasized the matter by issuing a warning for deliberate judgment.

The recent acts of Americans in China, particularly commercial organizations in heatedly criticizing the Administration's policy is understood to be strongly disapproved by the President. The President, it was made clear, is determined to use the greatest deliberation in making a decision in regard to China. It is for this reason that the United States is delaying answering the Cantonese for the time being. It was also intimated that the French and Japanese governments are not supporting their Peking representatives in demanding strong measures.

**NEW VOCATIONAL AIDS
GIVEN BOYS IN TRADES**

SPRINGFIELD, O. (Special Correspondence).—"There is a greatly improved situation in business and industry for the ambitious youth of today," said C. C. Robinson, chief of the vocational educational department of the national council of the Y. M. C. A. in addressing committee of the local Y. "Much more time and thought is expended also in helping the youthful employee to adjust himself in the industrial world."

One business organization requires the services of 15,000 boys each year, but 50,000 are used. Formerly this high turnover was condemned and means sought for its reduction, but now an entirely different policy guides the company. The job is a six months' one and the boys will have full opportunity to come in contact with different types of work, where he will have a chance to pick out his vocation through first hand observation."

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PRIZES AWARDED SCHOOL WRITERS

More Than 5000 Manuscripts
Are Submitted in Na-
tional Contest

IOWA CITY, Ia., May 5 (Special).—

Manuscripts from more than 5000 students representing high schools in nearly every state were received in the contest for individual work conducted by the National Honorary Society for High School Journalists.

Winners have been announced, and material received will be embodied in a book to be published May 15, "Best Creative Work in American High Schools in 1926-27." The book is to be a yearly publication of the society and is a part of its program to encourage and reward meritorious work among high school students.

Most interest was displayed in the short story, poetry, essay, editorial, and sports story contests. First prize winners, and the contests in which they competed, follow:

Short story, Van Clark, Deming, N. M.; editorial, Justus Wilkinson, Loveland, Colo.; sports story, Tom Murphy, Lindblom High School, Chicago; book review, Ruth Haege, Washington High School, Milwaukee, Wis.; cartoon, David R. Coey, High Park High School, Chicago; familiar essay, Charles Brown, Pawhuska, Okla.; poetry, William V. Mulroney, Fort Dodge, Ia.; interviews, Bill Hines, Yakima, Wash.; theme for annual, "La Retama," published by Brackenridge High School, San Antonio, Tex.; account of assembly, Dale Lindsay, Ponca City, Okla.; feature story, Barbara Palen, Duquesne, Pa.; account of debate, Alvin DuVall, Central High School, Tulsa, Okla.; account of play, Audrey Ames, Yakima, Wash.; cover for magazine, George Hirschmann, Lakeview High School, Chicago; advertisements, Charles Baume, Burlington, Ia.; account of lecture, Carter Johnson, Brackenridge High School, San Antonio, Tex.; amount of advertising sold by solicitors, Lawrence Higgins, Pratt, Kan.; natural sciences, story, Allan Holland, Hutchinson, Kan.; innovation, Austin Seastall, published by high school at Austin, Minn.; humorous article, Ned Disque, Burlington, Ia.; problem of national interest, Vincent Meera, Schenectady, N. Y.; one act play, Peggy Ann Williams, David Willard High School, Asheville, N. C.; monograph, Henry Hubbard, Paines, Monmouth, Ill.

The National Honorary Society High School Journalists, although but a year old, has furnished an incentive for 1000 students to reach the standard set for membership. Nearly 300 chapters were granted last year to chapters from coast to coast, from Canada to Mexico.

Honorary founders of the organization are Willis J. Abbot of The Christian Science Monitor, editorial board; Oswald Garrison Villard of The Nation; Kent Cooper, general manager of The Associated Press; William Allen White of The Emporia Gazette, and Herbert Bayard Swope of The New York World.

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ADVANCE SHOWN IN SCHOOL ART

Handwork During Entire
School Period Advocated
at Western Meeting

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 5 (Special).—

New forces are at work realigning the various branches of art taught in the public schools, declared Elmer W. Christy, director of industrial arts, Cincinnati, O., in the president's address before the Western Arts Association's annual convention here.

"Our success as teachers has depended upon our willingness and ability to change our methods of instruction in order to meet the situation. We should not lack definite purposes, but we should be open-minded as to the means of accomplishing it," Mr. Christy admonished. "Fifty years ago the occasional curriculum included some music, some drawing, kindergarten, and just the beginning of manual training and domestic science. Today these are all included in progressive school systems."

New Educational Theory
"A new literature of educational theory and practice is coming into being. The so-called activity subjects are being recognized as basic rather than supplementary material. Handwork in its various phases is being advocated throughout the whole school period. Industrial and commercial practices are providing motivation for actual schoolroom use. The newer idea tends to bring together all of a pupil's activities and interests to the end that educational development shall be unified and purposeful."

The idea that America is trying to foster fine craftsmanship in its artisans and manufacturing process was emphasized in the plea for balanced living made by J. H. Beveridge, superintendent of schools, Omaha, Neb. Richard F. Bach, associate in industrial art, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, illustrated how an artistic people can take 55 worth of raw material and

BERMUDA GOVERNOR ENDS TERM
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by applying the fundamentals of design, balance, composition and color harmony, produce 10 times that value.

Value of Design Emphasized
"Throw a handful of notes at a staff and the result is discord," Mr. Bach declared. "But an equal number of notes, chosen intentionally, will produce harmony. It is the same with design. Though impossible to put a definite sales value upon design, it is really the most valuable factor in the manufacture of any article. Without design, there is no commodity, only the unmixed ingredients."

That school children are attaining, as a result of modern methods of teaching art, a clearer eye for line, color and design and a greater freedom in expressing what they see, is demonstrated by the school exhibits of fine arts from 50 cities throughout the United States, shown in connection with the convention.

**Sisters Tie for Top Honor
in Tennessee High School**

LAWRENCEBURG, Tenn. (Special Correspondence).—Tied for highest honors available to students of Lawrence County High School, Ruth and Vivian Shields, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Shields, have decided to share alike the laurels which their scholastic prowess has brought. Ruth is to be salutatorian at the commencement exercises. Vivian will be valedictorian.

Upon completing their final examinations, they were found to be tied for first honors. According to the custom, the student with highest honors is proclaimed valedictorian and the second highest is salutatorian.

Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

WOODEN MATCH HISTORY TRACED

Just 100 Years Ago New Means of Striking a Light Was Invented

STOCKTON-ON-TEES (Special Correspondence)—One hundred years ago, in April, 1827, John Walker, a Stockton chemist and inventor, offered for sale the first box of wooden "friction matches" at 1s. a box, including a piece of sandpaper. The box held 50 matches.

Important as this discovery was, most of the world for years continued to go on its rather darksome way, striking a spark from flint, fanning a smoldering tinder or lighting a scrap of sulphur-tipped wood as it had done for centuries. Indeed, the records show that Walker had difficulty in introducing his improved lighters, for in 2½ years he had sold only 250 boxes. Later the friction match became popularized and the demand so increased that the chemist inventor became fairly well-to-do.

Fire-Making Mixtures

Walker, who was a man of some education and originality as a youth, had been indentured to become a doctor but abandoned the profession for chemistry. Meanwhile he had been experimenting with fire-making mixtures, when a match which had been dipped into a composition of chlorate of potash and sulphide of antimony was accidentally rubbed and caught fire. John Walker observed what had happened and thereafter opened the way to provide, "what countless centuries had sought in vain," an elementary need of man. Many years later a match manufacturer omitted a certain ingredient used in the friction match compound and the matches would not ignite. He analyzed the composition, found what was lacking, and placed the omitted substance as an abrasive on the side of the match box. When rubbed they struck a light and thus was discovered the "safety" friction match.

Wicks for Illumination

The word match is supposedly derived from the days when engineers used chemically treated wicks for illumination. It was not until toward the end of the seventeenth century that fragments of wood covered with sulphur were found ignitable when rubbed with a piece of phosphorus, too expensive a chemical at that time, however, for general use.

In 1805 a Frenchman devised an apparatus for getting a light by putting a match dipped with chlorate of potash into contact with sulphuric acid. But no one could be induced to carry around a bottle of sulphuric acid for this purpose and so, as the London Daily Telegraph points out, Great Britain's contemporaries were still in the matter of making light and fire, creatures of the Stone Age, until that genius of Stockton solved the problem in his little chemical laboratory.

One of the greatest industries of today the match industry is one of the greatest in the world, owning vast timber reserves, employing many thousands of workers and an enormous amount of invested capital. One British firm, for instance, is interested not merely in match factories in Great Britain, but also in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, and South America. The total issued capital of the parent company falls but little short of \$2,400,000.

The Swedish Match Company is a still more imposing concern with a capitalization of \$10,000,000. This concern has only been in existence, in its present form, since 1911, and owns, through various subsidiaries, 20 match factories in Sweden, sundry establishments for the production of sulphite pulp and paper, chemicals, match-making machinery, and also has its own printing establishments, saw-mills, and very extensive timber lands.

Outside Sweden the company holds controlling interests in match factories in many parts of the middle East, and two years ago it acquired, jointly with the American-owned International Match Corporation, match monopolies in Poland and Peru.

BRISBANE Y. M. C. A. GROWTH REPORTED

BRISBANE, Australia (Special Correspondence)—The forty-fourth annual report of the Brisbane branch of the Y. M. C. A. records, with pride, that the membership figures for last year were the highest in the history of the association. There were 1700 on the membership roll last year; seniors over 30 years of age, 408;

18-30 years, 408; boys, central building, 501; suburban groups, 385. The membership fees totaled \$1245, and the budget for the year was \$10,722, the highest in the history of the association.

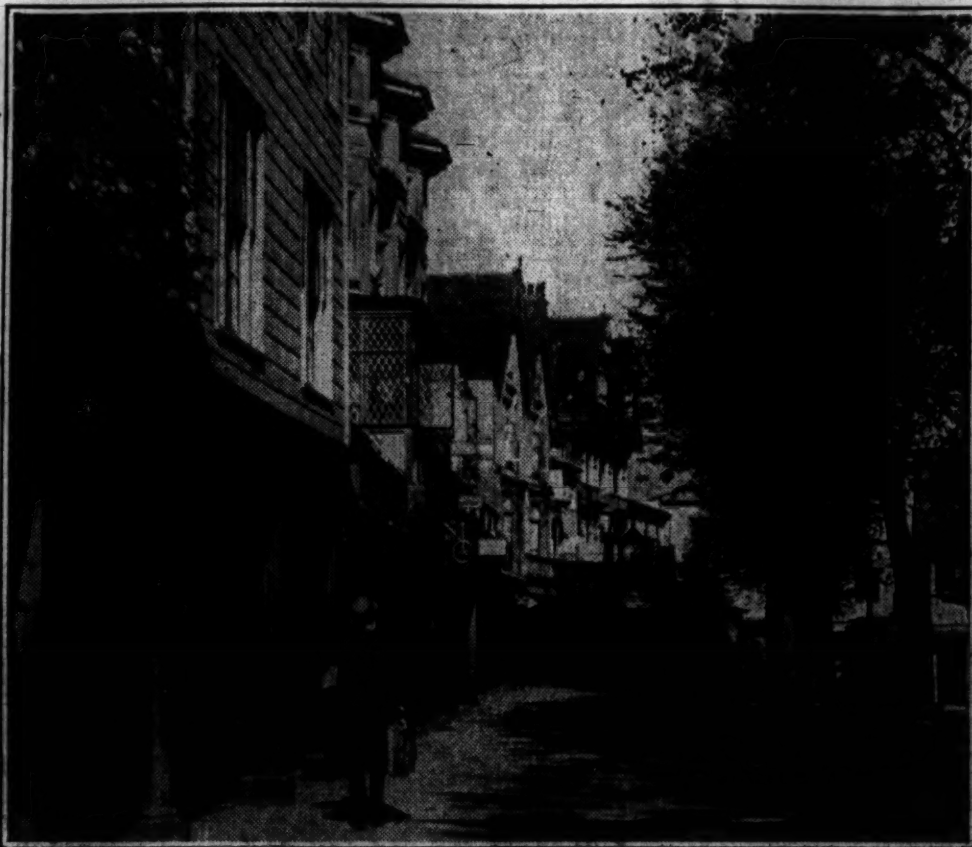
The president, James Allan, in presenting the report, emphasized the privilege of service. "While the association has a large number of money-value privileges to offer in its up-to-date building and equipment, it is gratifying to record that the membership is more largely characterized by the spirit of service than that of privilege-getting. In this respect, the association has become increasingly a service concern," he said.

Rural Loveliness Greeted Visitor to Tunbridge Wells

Town Affords Excellent Starting Point for Short Trips in South of England

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, Eng. (Special Correspondence)—The hand of time rests lightly on those English towns which have not been in the path of the industrial revolution, and it is due to this fact that so much of the town can be reached in less than an hour. Points of interest nearby are Pembury 2½, Maidstone 17, Lamberhurst 5, Bodiam Castle 18, Frant 2½, High Brooms 1, Southborough 2, Tonbridge 4½, Sevenoaks 11, and Mayfield 9 miles.

Once the Resort of Fashion and Learning



The Pantiles, an Attractive Promenade, and Still the Town's Most Distinctive Feature.

INTERNATIONAL FAIR HELD AT THE HAGUE

THE HAGUE (Special Correspondence)—The Dutch branch of the International Council of Women recently held a three days international fancy fair. Queen Wilhelmina, the Prince Consort Henry, many members of the diplomatic corps, and numerous high functionaries visited this fair, which resulted in a financial success.

One of the stands which received most attention was organized by Mrs. Betsy Kjelberg from Oslo, president of the National Council of Norwegian Women, and vice-president of the International Council. Mrs. Kjelberg, who is a great supporter of women's rights, was accompanied by girls who danced the Norwegian national dances besides selling Norwegian products.

rural loveliness remains to charm the visitor, especially if from overseas, where even the oldest village must seem young compared to many in England.

Tunbridge Wells is such a place. Long ago Evelyn wrote of it as "a very sweet place, private, and refreshing." That description still holds good.

It is a place of roads rather than streets, and differs from many English towns in the quality of spaciousness which it gives. The town's most distinctive feature is the Pantiles, a long row of shops set back from the street, something the same as the famous rows at Chester. The public is thus provided with a sidewalk partly covered, while a stately row of lime trees, runs along the outer walk.

Golf and Tennis

At one time Tunbridge Wells was a famous resort of fashion and such persons as Beau Nash, Dr. Johnson,

and occupy him. The district is famous for its golf and tennis facilities, while many miles of some of the most charming roads and paths in all Britain make horseback riding an ever popular sport. There are excellent facilities for resting horses, while those who like to walk will find many beckoning paths and splendid views to reward them.

Bus Routes Developed

Here are held many of the horse and agricultural shows for which Kent is famous, while other shows in the vicinity are easily reached. There are a great number of regimental band concerts, as well as other musical entertainments.

There are a number of excellent, medium priced hotels at Tunbridge Wells and the town makes an excellent headquarters from which to make short trips. Bus routes are now so well developed that one can go practically anywhere on very short notice. Being only 34 miles from

GERMAN COLONISTS SOUGHT BY MEXICO

MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence)—Many small farmers of Germany are desirous of coming to Mexico to acquire land under the existing colonization law, according to information received here from the Mexican Consul in Frankfurt, Germany. The Consul suggests that, in order to overcome the present obstacles, a semi-official commission be organized, to assist emigrants from Germany to Mexico, and promote confidence among the German farmers to come here.

To a considerable extent, the report declares, the German farmers who want to acquire lands in Mexico are motivated by prevailing conditions in their own country. It is pointed out that those who have interested themselves in the matter are industrious farmers, accustomed to comparatively modern methods, and would therefore be of great benefit to Mexico in the development of this country's agricultural program.

MONTENEGRIN HEIRS REGAIN PROPERTY

BELGRADE (Special Correspondence)—The Montenegrin National Assembly which met at Podgoritsa at the end of the war, in December, 1913, dethroned the old Montenegrin dynasty, Petrovitch-Njegosh, and confiscated its possessions on behalf of the new Yugoslav kingdom. But recently the Yugoslav Government placed a bill before Parliament by which these properties, to the value of \$2,900,000 dinars (\$56 dinars, \$1) are to be restored to the heirs of the old dynasty: to the sons of King Nicholas, Danilo and Peter, and to his daughters, Xenia and Vera.

The bill was passed the same day, despite the energetic protests of the Opposition and of the greater part of the Belgrade newspapers.

NEW GOVERNOR NAMED

BRISBANE, Aust. (Special Correspondence)—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas H. J. G. Goodwin has been appointed Governor of Queensland in succession to Sir Mathew Nathan. In the Interregnum the duties have been carried out by the Lieutenant-Governor.

CANBERRA READY FOR CEREMONY

Extensive Preparations Are Made for Entertainment of Duke and Duchess of York

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (Special Correspondence)—The visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to the six states of the Commonwealth will culminate in the historic ceremony at Canberra, the federal capital, where the Duke will on May 9 open the Federal Parliament, which will meet for the first time in its permanent home.

Melbourne has been the federal capital during the 26 years that have elapsed since a former Duke of York (now King George V) opened the Federal Parliament within a short time of the declaration (by referendum) of the people of the whole of Australia in favor of the federation of the then colonies. The King's proper title at that period, as a matter of fact, was Duke of Cornwall and York. He had with him the Duchess, now Queen Mary. It was not his first visit to these shores.

It is quite understandable that all who desire to attend the ceremonies at Canberra as guests of the Commonwealth Government cannot be accommodated. There will be a special stand from which to view the march past of representative sections of the navy and army, and other outdoor details of the program, but inside Parliament House and in the building that will be used for the official luncheon there will be accommodation for not quite as many hundreds.

The whole of Australia will be represented in the gathering at the table, at which the principal speeches will be made, but the representation will be almost entirely legislative and official. Members of the Federal Parliament and their wives will occupy over 200 seats, ex-Prime Ministers and ex-Ministers of the federal Cabinet more than 30, federal officials about 50, state Premiers and leaders of the Opposition in the six state Parliaments, with their wives 24, navy and army chiefs, foreign consuls-general and high court judges and wives 50. The parties of the Duke and Duchess, of the Governor-General, and of the six state Governors will total 40.

Arrangements will be completed

whereby all the needs of those present will be attended to, and when the speeches are being made, and when Madame Melba sings (as she will—on an especially written for the occasion) all Australia will be able to listen, for amplifiers in the first place, and radiocasting right over the island continent in the second, will convey the whole of the proceedings of the day.

It is expected that 50,000 motoring parties, each with its own tent, will journey to Canberra.

After leaving Canberra on May 10, the royal couple will be in Melbourne again the next day, and proceed thence by the Renown to Fremantle, Western Australia, the last State to be visited. They will remain there until May 23, when the ship's head will be turned on the course to the British Isles, and home.

BRITAIN PREPARING FOR ECLIPSE OF SUN

Astronomer Royal Setting Up Elaborate Apparatus

LONDON—Official preparations for observing and photographing the solar eclipse on June 29 have already begun. The necessary apparatus is being assembled at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, for testing purposes. As, however, the eclipse will be visible only as a partial eclipse at Greenwich, the apparatus will later be removed to Giggleswick, in Yorkshire, where experts from the observatory, headed by Sir Frank Dyson, Astronomer Royal, will make the official observations.

Included in the equipment is a giant telescopic camera, 45 feet long. This is the longest photographic instrument ever used in this country to record an eclipse. A mirror, which is slowly moved by clockwork to correct the apparent movement of the sun, will reflect the eclipse into the lens during a time exposure of from 17 to 19 seconds.

It will take over a fortnight to erect the equipment at Giggleswick, and the technical difficulties to be surmounted in making the exposure require long preparation.

It will be an easier matter for the amateur photographer, with his short focus camera, since he has simply to open his lens when the total eclipse begins. He will not be troubled in his smaller scale efforts by the movement of the sun.

ALL FOREIGNERS QUIT CHANGTEH

Soviet Unions' Demands Cause Abandonment of Missions and Businesses

PEKING (Special Correspondence)—China's new brand of Soviet labor unions have succeeded in driving all foreigners from Changteh, and the large American and British missions and business houses have been abandoned as total losses.

The final "demands" of the labor unions, framed under the advice of their Russian-trained propagandists, were among other things, 15 months' pay every year for 10½ months of work. The unions insisted first that all employees receiving \$9 or less must be raised to \$25, and that those receiving \$25 or more must be paid an additional \$10 a month "board money."

All salaries, they said, must be reckoned on the basis of 15 months a year, and every worker must have a 30-day holiday on pay at Chinese New Year and half a month at foreign New Year. The union must always be consulted before a servant could be dismissed, and if dismissal was carried out without union consent wages for 45 months in advance must be paid, or else the employer's house or business would be picketed.

When the demands were refused, a general strike was called, pickets were placed at the gates of all missions, foreign homes and business houses, and no food supplies were permitted to pass.

There is no water system in Changteh, but the strikers managed to foul most of the wells in the compounds of the foreigners.

The city was occupied by the 8th, 9th and 10th divisions of the Cantonese Army. The commander of the 8th division announced a grand banquet in honor of the officers of the other two divisions, and his invitation was accepted. The banquet was served in proper fashion, but when the meal was ended every officer of the 9th and 10th was massacred before he could leave the banquet hall, and the commander of the "victorious 8th" took over complete control of the city.

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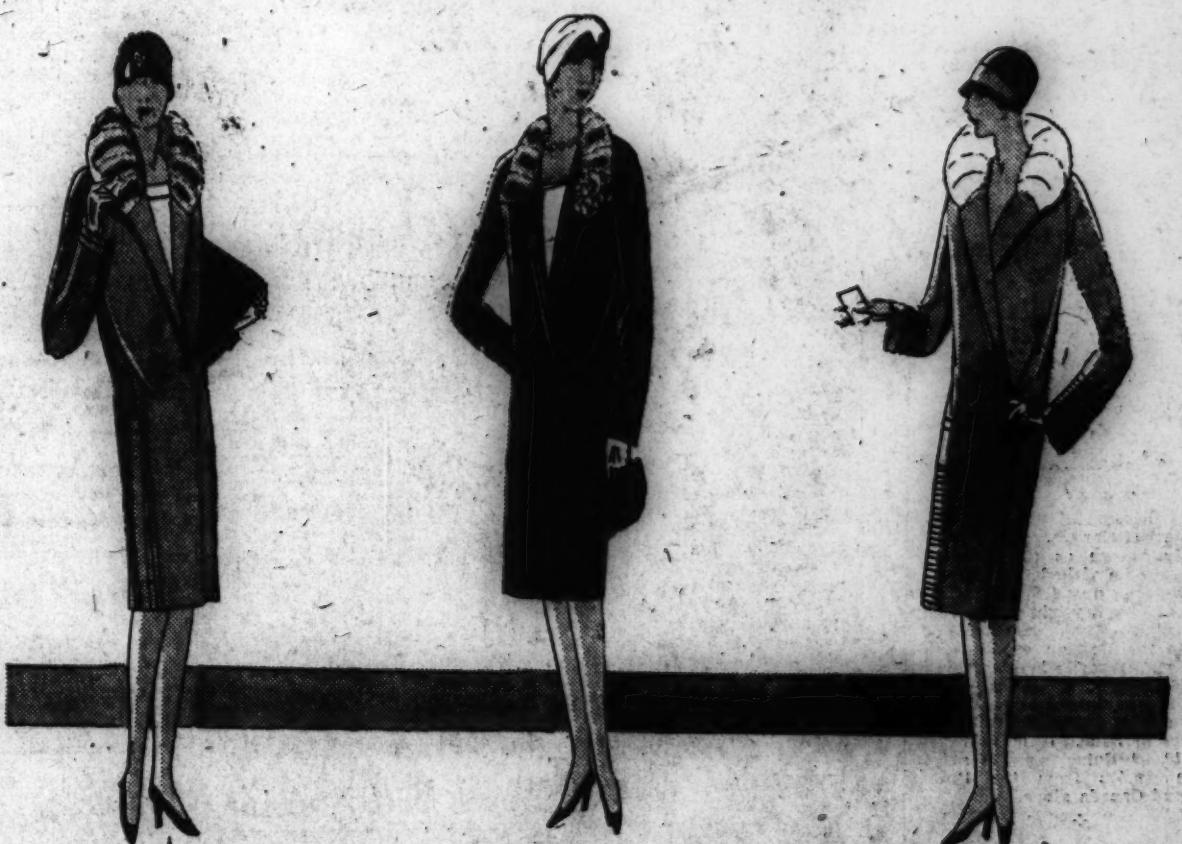
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RADIO

Radio Schedule

(Continued from preceding page)

WFO, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)
7 p. m.—News and baseball scores.
7:10 Organ recital by Arthur Scott.
7:25 Morton dinner music.
8 World wonder excursion.
8:15 May Festival concert given by music clubs of senior high school.
9:45 Novelty program.
10 Movie talk. WJAZ.
10:20 Organ recital.
11:10 Traymore dance orchestra.
11:45 Theatrical Frolic.

WGPR, Detroit, Mich. (370 Meters)
7 p. m.—Dinner concert; news; United States Radio School; farm news report; children's evening chat.
11:20 Studio vaudeville.
12 Oriole Terrace orchestra.

WJW, Detroit, Mich. (355 Meters)
8 to 11 p. m.—From WJAZ.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (380 Meters)
7 p. m.—Jade Room orchestra.
8 to 11 p. m.—From WJAZ.
11 Wandering Minstrel.
12 Far East orchestra.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (425 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Weather, markets and baseball scores.
8:30 "Anch' an' Eva."
9:30 "The Comedies."
11:45 The Pep Boys.
12 Tommy and Irene.
12:30 Cagale Farm.
1:05 A. A.—"The Fortifiers."

WDAK, Pittsburgh, Pa. (300 Meters)
6 p. m.—Baseball scores; dinner concert.

7:30 Farm program; reports on all markets.
8 to 10 From WJAZ.
WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (401 Meters)
6 p. m.—From WJAZ.
7:30 Sport review.
7:40 Uncle Kaybe.
8 to 11 From WJAZ.
11 Elia Covato's orchestra.
12:15 Dance program.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (300 Meters)
8 p. m.—Dorothy Goldsmith Netter, pianist.
8:30 Celesta Trio.
9 Musical program.
10:05 Vincent Carr's orchestra.
10:30 Harry MacDonald's orchestra.
11 WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (346 Meters)
8 p. m.—WBAL salon orchestra.
7:30 WBAL dinner orchestra.
8:30 From WJAZ.
9 Goucher College glee club.
10 WBAL ensemble.
11 WBAL dance orchestra.
WBC, Washington, D. C. (440 Meters)
7 p. m.—Hour of music.
8:30 From WJAZ.
10 Hour of music.
11 Meyer Davis' band.
WPHI, Clearwater, Fla. (315 Meters)
8:30 Euphonia Kavassa and associate artists; Harry Kruse, baritone; Alta Turner, mezzo-soprano; Louise Culver, pianist; others.
WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (415 Meters)
8 to 11 p. m.—From WJAZ.
11 Foral Players.
12 Musical program.

WBBM, Chicago, Ill. (396 Meters)
8 p. m.—Ben Pollock's orchestra.
8:30 WPA exchange program.
9:30 "Piano Moods," by Lee Sims.
10:30 Organ music; baritone; Howard Osburn's international radio orchestra; Ralph Williams' orchestra; "Charlie" Schultz.
11 "Hank and his Gang."

WBBM and WJJD, Chicago, Ill. (376 Meters)
8 p. m.—(WBBM) Edgewater Beach Hotel orchestra; North Central College men's glee club.
(WJJD) Mooseheart children's musical hour.
10 (WBBM) Stage presentations; news.
11 (WJJD) Victorian orchestra; Carroll and Grady, songs; Ben Light, "Wizard of the Iveries"; Mark Cook, songs; Miller and Miller.
12 m.—Organ music, "Knights of the Burning Candle."

WCFR, Chicago, Ill. (492 Meters)
8 p. m.—Brevort concert trio; Rosalie Sealford; "Joe" Warner.
9 Chas. Pierce orchestra.
10 Anna Boehm; Jacobson and Ray; Arthur Billquist.
10 to 11 m.—Superior Players; Ann Post; Lili Don; Dolly Mason; Roy Wetzel; Ruth Lutz; Corinne and Marge Seabloom.

KWV, Chicago, Ill. (385 Meters)
8 to 10 p. m.—From WJZ.
10 Commonwealth concert.
11:30 Studio program.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)
8 p. m.—From WJAZ.
10 From WJAZ.
WBN, Nashville, Tenn. (355 Meters)
8 p. m.—From WJAZ.
10 From WJAZ.
11 Golden Echo quartet.
12:30 Organ recital.

WBB, Atlanta, Ga. (450 Meters)
10 John McCordie, Scottish balladist.
11:45 Organ recital, Charles A. Sheldon Jr.

Cleveland Checks Clocks by Current

Users of City Power Can Now "Plug-In" to Obtain Correct Time

CLEVELAND, O. (Special Correspondence).—Users of Cleveland's municipal light and power can now "plug in" their electric clocks for the correct time. Clocks, when operated on the municipal current, will be regulated by Washington standard time.

William R. Hopkins, city manager, and Lincoln G. Dickey, manager of the Public Auditorium, are the first to take advantage of the new service and clocks on their desks are now run by the city's current. Mr. Dickey has announced that Public Auditorium clocks will operate on the new system and that permanent clocks, operated by the city current, will be installed in the new wing, construction of which will start within a few weeks.

The clocks will be placed in many of the schools of the city, it is expected, regulating classroom sessions to a more efficient degree than before.

"These clocks, regulated by the city current will aid greatly in efficiency in the school rooms, in dismissing and assembling classes," Mr. Forrest Soper, technical adviser of the civil service commission says. "The one master clock in the city's new time system, will give customers of the municipal plant the exact time, regardless of where their offices or homes are located. Mr. Soper pointed out.

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The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



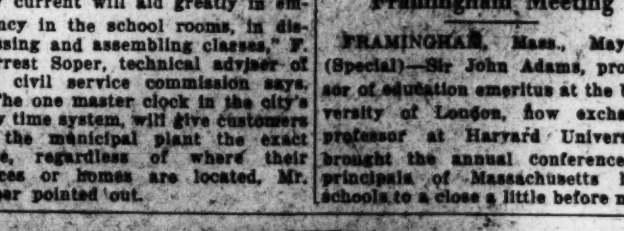
"My goodness!" exclaimed Snubs at supper last night. "What ever gave you such a big appetite?" Golf said and reached for another mouthful.



"Oh, she said, 'I thought it was something you did, and I said, 'It is.'"



Then I told her how Mr. Simpson bangs away at a little white ball with some funny looking sticks and keeps the boys and me busy finding it for him. And I said as soon as we find it he bangs it again until he has gone all over a big field."



"Besides," I added, "there are lots of other people doing the same thing and I had about two dozen tussles with them this afternoon."



PRINCIPALS HEAR SIR JOHN ADAMS British Educator Speaks at Framingham Meeting

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., May 5 (Special).—Sir John Adams, professor of education emeritus at the University of London, now exchange professor at Harvard University, brought the annual conference of principals of Massachusetts high schools to a close a little before noon today with an address on "Looking Before and After."

He reviewed some of the great achievements in education during the last few years and pointed the goal which lies ahead, the education which gives to everybody opportunity to train and develop the best that is within him and to serve his fellow-men constructively.

Preceding the address a question box period was held for principals of senior high schools and another for principals of junior high schools. Following a luncheon at the Framingham Normal School, where the sessions were held, the principals dispersed to their various schools throughout the State.

46 WILLIAMS MEN TO ENTER BUSINESS WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 5 (Special).—Of the 145 men who will receive diplomas at Williams College in June, 46 are planning to enter some form of business. Fifty-seven men are planning to do some form of graduate work, while 19 are undecided as to future occupations.

Of the professions, law is attracting the largest number of men with 23. One man is intending to enter the army, another is planning to go on the stage, and four are planning to travel next year. Only two men are planning to enter the ministry.

NEW HAVEN MAKES CHANGE NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 5 (P).—Ronald O'Hanley, at present assistant superintendent of the Boston division, has been promoted to superintendent of the Waterbury division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, with headquarters at Waterbury. It was announced today. W. S. Carr, present trainmaster of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, pointed assistant superintendent of the Boston division. Mr. O'Hanley succeeds Superintendent J. J. Snavely, who has been transferred to Boston.

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Leave Parks in Natural State, Says Critic of 'Improvements'

IOWA CITY, Ia. (Special Correspondence).—Attempts to beautify natural parks, either state or national, through modern "improvements" had a critic in Prof. Bohumil Shimek, head of the Department of Botany at the State University of Iowa.

"It is as absurd to attempt to 'improve' our state and national parks as to 'glide the lily or adorn the rose,'" he declares. "We have too many hybrid parks, where tulips are placed beside buttercups and wide pavements are constructed through natural wild regions."

Though this authority sees beauty in city parks which make no pretense at natural preservation, he sees no reason for combining the natural with the artificial in parks which thus far have remained in their native state.

Professor Shimek cites two results of building roads through our parks: "First, the improvement is expensive. The money might be better utilized. Second, roads bring the vandal (in which category Professor Shimek places many tourists) within too easy reach of natural preserves."

"We might well learn a lesson from certain parts of Europe where all traces of the natural state of nature and wild life are entirely wiped out. They are now building fewer driveways through their parks. They construct drives to the park entrances and then utilize trails. The person really interested in nature

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BALTIMORE, MD.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

How Master Stevens Discovered Orgetorix

By GORDON HILLMAN

ORGETORIX was in the midst of an impassioned oration to the Gauls, and Master Henry Stevens, sitting in the back row of Latin class, in the midst of making assorted marks on a sheet of composition paper when Mr. Putnam, who was presiding, abruptly halted all these proceedings.

"Another work of art, Stevens?" he inquired, and Master Stevens got to his feet as all the class giggled.

"If you've quite finished your artistic career," said Mr. Putnam smoothly, "you might favor us with the first passage on page 56, beginning 'Non quales'."

Now Master Stevens had never been a good scholar; he was laboring under the handicap of having entered the River School in the middle of the term; and if there was anything he disliked more than another, it was Caesar, whom he privately thought an extremely dull old gentleman.

"Er—er—," said Master Stevens, who had studied the first six lines of the lesson and gone no further, and he continued to say "er," until Mr. Putnam, waving for him to sit down, smiled a neat round zero to his report card.

"Stout," said Mr. Putnam, "give us 'Non quales,' while Stevens meditates on the fact that he will have to stay after school on Friday and pursue the career of our old friend, Orgetorix."

Our old friend, Orgetorix, rattled along in a noble manner through the voice of Master Stout, who always knew all the Latin in the book, and was coxswain of the crew to boot.

Midway through this performance, the bell for the close of the period rang, and Mr. Tooth-Paste Spencer, elbowing his way out into the corridor, paused to peer over Master Stevens's shoulder.

The drawing was supposed to represent the noble Orgetorix, sword in hand, opposing two Roman soldiers, and as Mr. Spencer surveyed it he shook his head.

"Terrible!" said he.

Mr. Spencer as Critic

Now Master Stevens was usually shy of himself, but such criticism of the work of art roused him into speech. "What's the matter with it?" he snapped.

Mr. Spencer, taking the pencil-scrawled paper between his fingers, became a patron of the arts. "First thing," said he calmly, "it doesn't look a bit like Orgetorix. If you'd done your lesson, you'd know that Second of Pericles, and from all Europe. I have also pictures of some monuments and palaces.

I am 17 and have just started to learn English.

[Please send in your full name and address, Platon.—Ed.]

The Mail Bag

Springfield, Mass.

I have been reading the Mail Bag since I came to this country, and finally decided to add one more to your list of correspondents.

I came over from Greece after an interesting trip throughout Europe.

I would be very interested if any boy from near or far would care to write to me. He would enjoy my impressions from the classical country of Pericles, and from all Europe. I have also pictures of some monuments and palaces.

I am 17 and have just started to learn English.

[Please send in your full name and address, Platon.—Ed.]

Oberhambach, Germany.

Dear Editor:

I am at a German boarding school, but now we are having our Easter holidays and I am again at home in Amsterdam. Aleyd K., who is my cousin, showed me all the letters she had received through the Mail Bag so I decided to write a letter myself.

I am 16 years old, and would like to correspond with some girl. I should especially like to hear something of the farmer life in America. I can tell a lot about Odenwaldschule, which is one of the most modern schools in Europe, and about my beautiful native country, Holland.

Esther B.

Kingston, Jamaica

Dear Editor:

I've read so many lovely letters in the Mail Bag that I am writing a letter, too. It's lovely having the Mail Bag.

I'm 15, and have been brought up in Christian Science. I'm not a church member yet, but I go to the Sunday School.

I enjoy Snubs, the Sundial, and the Sunset Stories, but I think I like the Nature Stories and Our Little Studio Talks best.

Ruby B.

Toronto, Canada

I would like to receive the full addresses of the three German boys whose letters were in the Mail Bag on April 21.

I have three guinea pigs. They have three huts outside, and one inside for the winter.

I would like to correspond with some other boys, especially from foreign countries. I am 11 years old.

James McL.

Halifax, England

Dear Editor:

I have enjoyed the Mail Bag for such a long time that I want to send you a letter of appreciation. Since reading so many letters from so many boys and girls throughout the world, I have seen that the aims and interests of different nationalities seem much the same, thus showing that there really is a universal brotherhood. The Mail Bag is doing a

your Latin marks aren't much better than mine."

Mr. Spencer stood up straight and looked more like a string bean than ever. "Never said they were," he remarked mildly. "If you want to draw such stuff, you don't go up to the public library? They've got lots of prints up there and maybe they'd give you some ideas."

Master Stevens snatched his masterpiece, and fled down the corridor. Halfway to its end, he paused, reflected, and then shouted, "Hey Tooth-Paste, where's this 'ol public library'?"

"Wait a sec till I grab my hat," grinned Mr. Spencer, "an' I'll show you."

A Surprise for Mr. Putnam

Latin class rolled around on the following Monday, and Mr. Putnam, peering over his Caesar, became conscious of an astounding fact. Master Stevens, whose ruddy and somewhat plump countenance was usually buried in either sleep or boredom, was entirely awake. True, a folded roll of paper beside him had all the appearance of being another stupendous work of art, but Master Stevens, none the less, had an unusual air about him. He almost behaved as if he were a scholar, and Mr. Putnam, inwardly sighing, called upon his most backward pupil.

"Stevens," said he, "a little Latin, if you please!"

Master Stevens arose, a much dogged copy of Caesar in his hands. He lifted his voice in a triumphant sing-song and, without a single quail, plunged headlong into the adventures of Orgetorix. The first six lines went splendidly, and then Master Stevens, stopping for breath, remarked to an awe-struck class, "This 'ol Orgetorix was a much better chap 'n Caesar makes him out. Yessir, he was considerable of a person. Sometimes he made Caesar sit right up 'n take notice."

"Quite so, Stevens," said Mr. Putnam, smiling from above his high stiff collar, "but how did you come by all this astounding information?"

"Got it out of a book," said Master Stevens, and before he could be stopped had continued into a headlong translation of Caesar's campaign. Phrases spun from his tongue, sentences rippled across, even the most inconsiderate Latin verbs gave him no trouble at all. And before the astounded class could quite credit their senses they realized that Master Stevens had not only plunged through the entire day's task but was well on his way through Thursday's lesson.

"That's plenty!" said the indignant Master Stevens, and glared. "I guess Stevens? Why, he hasn't opened his mouth before to say six whole words since he started in school!"

"He's sort o' shy, that's all," whispered back Mr. Tooth-Paste Spencer. "When he forgets that he's a regular fellow, I guess he's goin' to read all the Latin in the book."

Mr. Putnam looked at his watch and halted Orgetorix in midstream. "Splendid, Stevens," he said. "I thought I was going to keep on giving you zeros forever, and here you turn out to be a regular old Roman. How did you do it?"

"Dunno, sir," said Master Stevens, smiling for almost the first time in the history of his school career. "I got sort o' interested in drawing 'ol Orgetorix's picture, an' I had to study up a lot to get it just right. I can translate some more if you like."

"I think," said Mr. Putnam placidly, "it would be a much better idea if you showed me the picture. It's quite possible that a mere look at Orgetorix might be a liberal education for this Latin class."

As Master Stevens ascended to the teacher's desk, the work of art under his arm, the Duke sighed and turned to Mr. Spencer. The Duke had recently been made art editor of the school paper, the Riverman, and his duties weighed heavily upon him. His schoolmates would willingly write articles, short stories, and even poetry for the periodical, but illustrations were hard to find.

"Too bad," said the Duke in a low whisper, "that the 'ol Roman can't draw better pictures. If his stuff wasn't so bad, I'd get him to do something for the Riverman."

"How'd you know it's bad?" asked Mr. Spencer, grinning broadly.

"Saw the one he did last Latin class," sighed the Duke. "Awful! no word for it!"

"If you open your eyes an' quit talkin'," said Mr. Spencer, "you might see something!"

Obediently the Duke turned to stare at the portrait of Orgetorix that Mr. Putnam was holding up: the more he stared the more his smile widened, and as the bell rang, he broke into a series of chuckles.

"Hey there, 'ol Roman," he roared as he raced into the corridor, "you come right here. You don't know it yet, but you're goin' to do lots of pictures for the Riverman. You can draw better'n anybody in this school!"

Master Stevens stood shyly on one foot, scarcely able to credit his ears. Up to 10 minutes ago, he had been, perhaps, the most unpopular small boy in the school, but now that mighty publication, the Riverman, was seeking him out.

"Yessir!" said the Duke, slapping his new friend on the back. "Next term, I guess we'll make you art editor. Come down to lunch an' I'll buy you an Orgetorix a sandwich!"

Word Square

1. Something on which to write.
2. To love greatly.
3. A German province.
4. Upright.
5. Money paid for hire of things.

The Adventures of Waddles

LAST WEEK I WORKED AT RAPID RATE TO MAKE MY CAR LOOK UP TO DATE.

A BATH REMOVED ALL MUDDY TAIN, A BRUSH THEN FOLLOWED, ALSO PAINT.

A LEATHER TOP WITH WINDOWS NEAT NEXT MADE MY CLOSED CAR QUITE COMPLETE.

AND WHEN ON DRAKEVILLE'S STREETS I RAN DUCKS SAID, SEE WADDLES NEW SEDAN!

A Song in the Rain

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.

Gray with mist the orchard trees,
Lonely brooks are calling,
Over hill and dale the rain
Drearly is falling.

In the thickets shadows stand
Silently together;
In the houses children wish
It were sunny weather.

Little birds in leafy homes
Cozily are resting;
No more across the fields they fit
Happy in their questing.

But hark! what merry voice is that
In the orchard singing,
To a gray and rainy world
Cheer and comfort bringing?

Through the mist the joyous song
Bears no note of sadness;
"Always after rain, the sun,"
Says the voice of gladness.

From the topmost spray he sings
To a world rain-weary—
A robin singing with glad heart
His rain-song gay and cheery!

Arthur Wallace Peach.

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My Nature Diary for May

Extracts From the Journal of a Young Naturalist

MAY 1—I have been watching some plants of the sweet woodruff rather carefully lately, and have found them very interesting. This little flower is abundant now in all our woods, and seems to love to live in the dense shade of the trees.

One strange thing about the woodruff is that you cannot smell its wonderful sweetness until it begins to fade. Several times I have kept bunches of it for days together in vases of water, and could not detect any scent at all. But if I leave some pieces lying on the table in the evening, they smell exactly like new-mown hay the following day, and continue to give off this beautiful perfume even after they are quite dry and crisp. When I make some more potpourri, I shall certainly include some sweet woodruff.

I have noticed, too, that the woodruff is very sensitive to sunlight. When the woodmen cut down some trees the other day, all the woodruff plants which had been flourishing in the shade beneath them turned from their usual dark green to pale yellow. Most plants, I believe, turn yellow if kept in the shade, but the woodruff always seems to do just the opposite. I wonder why this is so.

MAY 10—The little yellow rock-roses were in full flower this morning. They grow plentifully along most of our chalky banks and hedgerows, and are something like pale draw-better pictures. Yet, although the petals are always five in number, the sepals are never more than three; but all the buttercups

20 along one single hedge bank. Every one of them seemed to be doing exactly the same thing. It would crawl up on to a grass blade, clinging tightly to it with its six legs, and then turn its tail-end outwards, so that the light shone brightly out into the open.

I took several of them into my hand, and found that the only part that shines is a small patch on the underside of the "tail." The light was so bright that, even when it was quite dark, I could see the time by my watch.

The glowworm looks nothing like a worm when you examine it closely. It is far more like a little soft grub, with six short legs, a jointed body, and a tapering "tail." I have never seen any other bird behave like one I watched this morning. It was grayish brown in color, and about the size of a sparrow, but had a few dusky spots on its whitish breast. It sat on the top rail of an old fence in the meadow, and every few moments fluttered out a few yards into the air; then it suddenly seemed to change its mind, and returned at once to the very same place on the fence. It did this over and over again as long as I continued to watch it.

Another thing I noticed about the bird was that almost every time its little outward flights came to an end, it could distinctly hear a sharp "click," as though something had snapped. The "click" always came when the bird was farthest from the fence, and seemed to be a sign for it to return to its perch.

I have since discovered that this strange little bird was the spotted flycatcher, and that it always behaves as I saw it doing this morning. The sharp click which I heard was the snap of its beak when it caught the fly, and having thus caught one, it returned immediately to its perch to watch for the coming of another.

Explosions in Flowers

MAY 25—On a long walk today I counted more than 70 different kinds of wild plants in flower in the fields and woods. The most interesting was the twayblade orchid, which is a very common plant in dark, shady places. I knew it at once by its two opposite broad leaves, and the long spike of green flowers which rises above them.

I had read that this flower has a very delicate spot at the base of the stamens, and that when that spot is touched by a bee, there is a tiny explosion, which gives the stamens to the bee's head, and so makes the insect carry the pollen from flower to flower. So I picked a very thin and pointed grass blade, and touched the flower with it as if it were a bee's tongue. Just to see what would happen. To my delight I saw the explosion quite distinctly. A little round drop of fluid burst out suddenly, and when I drew the piece of grass away, it bore the tall yellow stamen glued tightly to it. I wonder what the bee must think

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My Nature Diary for May

May 31—Down by the streamside last evening I saw the wonderful "dance" of the mayflies, in exactly the same spot that I saw it last year. It looked in the distance like a cloud of smoke, rising and falling above the water. I sat down on the bank and watched them until it was nearly dark, and noticed for the first time that each mayfly has three long "tails," quite as long as its body, and that it spreads these out on the air when it "dances" above the stream.

I also saw quite a lot of these flies creep out of their chrysalis cases at the surface of the water, and wondered what it must feel like to rush through the summer air after spending two or three years as crawling grubs in the muddy bottom of a stream!

Across the Lid of a Boiling Caldron

How would you like to walk across the lid of a boiling caldron with steam pouring out of holes in the lid? That expresses the feeling of two travelers who visited Solifatare, which is on the coast of Italy a few miles north of Naples. The caldron was an old volcano which has ceased to give out lava and ashes, but which still emits heated vapors of a sulphurous character, and so is said to be in a "Solifatare stage."

The lid was its crater, which is nine feet thick in the center.

The guide who led the way warned the visitors to follow in his footsteps and to avoid any thin spots in the warm crust. They passed one hole in which water was boiling and bubbling; while from several other openings steam poured out. When the guide waved a flaming torch in the steam, it doubled in volume and also poured forth from various unexpected places around the edge of the crater. At one point, an old workman who called himself "Beelzebub," said he cooked eggs and macaroni in the boiling sand. In the hills surrounding the plain was a cave in which the visitors spent five minutes. It was so hot that in 15 minutes they would have been in a Turkish bath.

In an observation house testing instruments are constantly watched to ascertain whether it is safe for workmen to go about their business. Taking from the hills into the caldron is used for building and paving, and clay which is used for modeling.

Current Events

Army Fliers and President Coolidge

LAST Monday Major Herbert A. Dargue and his seven companions of the army air corps descended gracefully at Bolling Field, Washington, and so brought to an end their 20,000-mile tour to the South American continent.

President Coolidge was at Bolling Field to welcome his returned messengers.

"Mr. President," Major Dargue said, "you gave us a mission of good will to perform. I hope we have done it to your satisfaction."

"We carried messages from you to the countries we visited, and we bring back physical evidence of the pleasure with which they were received." And the Major handed the President written replies from the chief executives of the countries visited.

In recognition of their fine achievement, the President handed each of the eight fliers a certificate of award, and later they will be presented with distinguished flying crosses, which are being designed. Then after posing with the President for the photographers, the aviators were free to receive the enthusiastic welcome of wives, friends, and brother officers.

The Hall of Fame

Today, six more places in the Hall of Fame on the campus of New York University will be filled, with the unveiling of the busts of five men and one woman, whose names have been chosen for that honor.

The busts to be unveiled are those of John James Audubon, the famous naturalist; William Ellery Channing, the noted preacher and theologian; Admiral David Farragut, Benjamin Franklin, Washington Irving (you remember Rip van Winkle?), and Mary Lyon, a pioneer in the education of women, and founder of Mount Holyoke College.

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The Great Empire of Silence

I WAS floating, with lifted paddle, down that most placid of all little rivers, the Muskeget. High noon of a cloudless day had laid its hush upon the water and upon all the level meadows stretching far on either hand. The ripples made no murmur in the sedge or along the sides of my canoe; the red-winged blackbirds had ceased to fute their "o-k-a-lee" from the leaning willows; even the dark plines that towered majestically above had forgotten their music for the winds and zephyrs had all whispered away. Over head, almost at the outer verge of vision, two hawks were weaving their leisurely, concentric circles against the blue, how silently! The lapping river moved with quiet tread as though remembering the moccasined Indians that once dwelt beside it, and the sky held its breath to listen. All sounds were erased and forgotten, as though they had never been. There was nothing but sparkle of sunlight on a million minnows, ripples and the broad shining of sunlight upon a thousand outspread acres—nothing but sparkle and shine and effortless floating.

At midnight so profound a hush could have attracted little attention, but at midday it forced itself upon my notice. I knew that I had crossed once more the uncertain and fluctuating invisible boundaries that gird the empire of silence, and I was glad to be there. I had returned once again to that inexhaustible quiet which is our home, however we may strain away from it and go wandering all our days in search of other things. I had come back to the deep cisterns of stillness which are older than all sons, deeper than all words—to that great quiet water whence all music springs as a fountain jets into the sunlight and into which all music falls and subsides again in an instant.

It may be that I seem to make too much of this experience, which amounted to no more, in terms of fact, than a quiet floating down a little stream until all sounds had been left behind. The importance of such experiences is in what we think and feel about them, in what they mean to us, in their human significance, and I think it would be hard to exhaust the human meanings of silence. Some there are, I know, who

there are millions, who never have faced any profound and overarching silence and who have never heard, therefore its deep, sub-audible word. For them, silence is no more than the absence of sound. They do not like it; they will do anything to escape it; at the first hint of its approach they rush into action or speech. To all such I shall be talking nonsense; but there are a few others who will understand. There must be many, even in our day that is so ingenious in the spread and multiplication of sound, who have felt the silence of the moon pacing through midnight clouds, who have known the silence of the mountain-top, and the deeper silence of the middle sea. All of us have had some opportunity to hear and know these silences; a few have truly heard them and know that they are beneficial. It is for these that I must write. They only are aware that such a quiet as that I found on the lapping Muskeget is a positive and meaningful thing, as though in its very stillness all words and wisdom were condensed. They know that we learn to know ourselves, if ever, only in the silences of thought, never in the turmoil of the world.

"I found a noble silence there," wrote the poet Edward Rowland Hill to a friend, speaking of a Connecticut village through which he had been walking. Are we to understand, then, that the silence of one place differs from that of another? Assuredly it does. This fact is elementary to those who know silence at all. Thomas Hood, in a well-known sonnet, once made a rough classification of silences into two kinds: that which is heard where sound has never been, as on the desert and in the under-sea, and that which is heard where once was crowded life and activity—

"In green ruins, in the desolate walls
Of antique palaces, where man hath been,
Though the dusk fox or wild hyena calls,
And swells that fit continually be-
Shriek to the echo, and the low
winds moan.
There, the true Silence, is, self-con-
scious and alone.

The distinction is sound so far as it goes. An abandoned road, along which the tide of business and fashion once flowed briskly by, has quality of silence not to be found in the primeval forest. The Roman wall across Great Britain, now brushed by the waving heather, is far quieter now to the imagination than the gigantic toll that built it and hears the tramp of soldiers that never ceased along it for a hundred years. The sobering quiet of the Pyramids and of Stonehenge has the same explanation. One of the stillest places in the world is the vast earthwork in southern England known as Malsdon, and it is made so by our thought of the thousands upon thousands of strong men who toiled merely to make the grasses sing so pensively in the wind that blows today.

Two adjacent lakes, two hills standing side by side, two country roads that run to the same town may have quite different tones of silence for those who can hear such tones at all. They seem to say or mean quite different things, although no one can explain their differences. We may point out, of course, that no silence is ever absolute and unbroken, and that therefore the quality which we feel in the quiet of any given place may be due to the fringe of whisperings and murmurs that surround it. There are many sounds—such, for example, as the creek of crickets or the drumming of woodpeckers—that seem not so much to disturb or interrupt as to accentuate the stillness, and these do their part, no doubt, in contributing to each silence its peculiar effect. In the quiet of the night in some obscure village we may hear the voice of water pouring down over little falls, and that voice may seem to make the night more peaceful and serene. It is merely a delicate embroidery of sound that adds to the darker fabric of the stillness. Always thereafter we may remember the silence of that village as qualified by the voice of the stream.

But this is not the whole mystery of silence; there is something more, something not to be explained in words but only to be vaguely felt. Paradoxical as it may seem to say so, the silence of a place is the authentic voice of it and we cannot fully know a place until we have heard that voice and read its meaning. Perhaps the fact that this most keenly in great cities such as London or New York. Their nocturnal rush and roar tell us what they are today, but tell us what they are only a part of their total selves. In the small hours of the morning when the streets have fallen silent they reveal to us what they have done and reveal their deeper mysteries.

And is it not so with our friends? They are revealed to us most completely in the silences that fall between our words—those silences which only the best of friends can endure. The speech of friends is merely their effort to rephrase their silences. Our own speech is, or should be, an effort to interpret what the silences have taught us. O. S.

My Dog and I

My dog and I, the hills we know
Where the first faint will roses blow.
We know the shadowy paths and cool
That wind across the woodland dim.
And where the water beetles swim
Upon the surface of the pool.

My dog and I, our feet brush through
Full of the fragrant morning dew.
Or when the summer sun is high
We linger where the river flows
Chattering and chuckling as it goes.
Two happy tramps, my dog and I.
—NORAN M. HOLLAND, in "Spin Yarn and Spindrift."

Golden Highway

THE two brothers Christensen each has a susceptible eye for picturesque scenes and even if some, enamored of the beauty of the orthodox line, to the exclusion of other methods, may look with some disfavor at their technique, it is generally admitted that from a pictorial point of view their work ranks high. The younger brother may still be somewhat behind the elder, Arent Christensen, but he is gallantly working his way ahead.

There is beauty and grandeur in his "Sunset," the rays send forth their luminous shafts, shedding a golden light over the distant ridges, building a quivering bridge of reflected light across the mountains and sheltered fjord. The clouds fit like dark shadows across the brilliancy of the firmament, but they have none of that almost massive heaviness which often disturbs the illusion in kindred artistic efforts. Mr. Christensen's clouds in spite of their dark hues have movement.

The golden highway over the waters of the Romsdale fjord, mirroring the luster of the setting sun, is flanked on both sides by heights and promontories, over which the advancing night has already begun to cast its shade.

The artist's further labors with his new technique will be awaited with interest.

Sunset in Romsdale, Norway. From the Primeval Forest and Roulette by Christian Christensen

Invitation to Sea Gulls

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Come, settle still nearer, beautiful birds!
Come wholly out of the spray
Up where the glittering salt-sand
girds
Always the silvery bay.

For I am true lover, simple slim
loves,
Homing on sea or on land,
Keen as a wind-song and harmless
as doves
Kin to the ocean and sand.

I would I were kinsman, timid
winged dears,
To play with you and the sea,
Come nearer—and cast to the wind
your fears;
Come, eat at this luncheon with me.

Yes, call all the tribe with your
"auk-duck-duck"
In screeches of silver delight.
You are not backward with wiseacre
talk,
You beggars on triggers of flight.

MARTHA WEBSTER MERRELL.

The Wharf

The ship drew up to the wharves
silently, the churn of her propellers
as she backed water was swallowed
up in the vastness of the heavy
quiet that hung over the port like
a bright, warm mist. The harbor
was like a sheet of polished metal,
shimmering in the tropical heat.
Away out at the mouth of the harbor
the unquiet surf boomed on
the breakwater with a hoarse, tun-
dulating roar, like the sound of a
titan breathing heavily in his sleep.
The sheet iron roofs over the wharves
sent up fantastic radiations that
quivered and shook in somnolent
waves. Under the dock sheds, long
lines of cars, laden with green ba-
nanas, waited, and the dark green
of the fruit glowed oddly cool in the
intense heat. A few men stood motionless at the edge of the wharf,
and watched the approaching ship
silently, and behind them the stevedores
lollied inertly, and waited their
coming task.

Then, suddenly, a white-clad officer
aboard ship called a sharp com-
mand, a quick, clear call that was
like a pebble thrown into a quiet
pool, and like the radiating ripples
from the disturbance, sailors hur-
ried to the rail with lines in their
hands. A rope hissed through the
air, and landed with a sharp slap
upon the wharf. The men at the
dock's edge stirred into action, and
the ship trembled with a rattle of
winches.

The gangplank clattered into place,
and men passed from the wharf to
the ship. The mass of stevedores
stirred, and moved toward the ship,
their voices breaking into a voluble
chatter as they moved. And over the
side of the ship, men looked down
upon the wharf with a sort of accus-
tomed wonderment, as though this
quiet heaviness were strange after
perpetual activity of waves, and the
incessant rush of winds.

Early Flemish Paintings

(Burlington House, 1927)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Grave-eyed men in dark-furred robes
Standing against deep skies;
Women's faces, pale and pure,
With steadfast eyes.
Hair gleaming faintly through transparent veils,
Fragile and delicate:
Donor, and patron saint, virgin and child,
Enthroned in state.

Dark stuffs, bright-jeweled, richly shining
Brocade and sheen;
Clear skies through archways, rivers softly winding
In meadows green:
Mountains and rocks, dark shadows, the blue ocean.
A world of light,
Color and harmony, nearness and distance,
Day and night.

In such a fashion, those who lived and labored
In far-off days,
Filling the world for us with joy and color
And gold-starred praise:

Left us their treasured thoughts and hopes and visions
That we might know
How the world looked and how men felt and wondered
Five hundred years ago.

EDITH MARGARET HOLMAN.

Universal

We may frankly admit that certain people deceive themselves who apply the title "a good master" to a painter who can only do the head or the figure well. Surely it is no great achievement if by studying one thing only during his whole lifetime he attain to some degree of excellence therein! But since, as we know, painting embraces and contains within itself all the things which nature produces or which result from the fortuitous actions of men, in short whatever can be comprehended by the eyes, it would seem to me that he is but a poor master who only makes a single figure well. For do you not see how many and how varied are the actions performed by men alone? Do you not see how many different kinds of animals there are, and also of trees and plants and flowers? What variety of hills and level places, of springs, rivers, cities, public and private buildings; of instruments fitted for man's use; of diverse costumes, ornaments, arts? Things which should be rendered with equal facility and grace by whoever you wish to call a good painter.—From LEONARDO DA VINCI'S Note-Books. Translated by EDWARD MCCURRY, M. A.

"I do not believe it!"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A CERTAIN sweet-spirited, motherly woman dwelt in a sparsely settled region in the north, where the conditions of living were severe and there seemed little to lift the people's thoughts above the daily round of labor. As is apt to be the case, diversion often took the form of gossip about other people's affairs, and the gossip was not always of a kindly nature. But it was soon learned that nothing of the sort could be broached in the hospitable little cabin where this mother-heart made radiant welcome for all comers, and where all were equally safe. At the first insinuating suggestion of "They say . . ." an emphatic "I do not believe it!" cut the talebearer short; and there followed, as often as possible, some substantial statement of good regarding the person unfavorably thought of, something in his defense, calculated to nullify the effect of the critical attitude.

What a splendid example of moral courage did this dear community friend present! With her the grace of hospitality extended its protection to the absent, and her home was a sanctuary where the error of gossip could not gain admission. She did not make the mistake of thinking that the courtesy due her guest required her to listen, even passively, to a statement of calumny. The truth about man was established in her consciousness, for she was a Christian Scientist; and it was a waste of time for anyone to give voice to the lie in her presence! She was true to the instruction found on page 432 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy: "When error confronts you, withhold not the rebuke or the explanation which destroys error. Never breathe an immoral atmosphere, unless in the attempt to purify it."

On page 340 of Science and Health there are summed up the leading points of the glorious message which Christian Science brings to mankind. We have reason to be very grateful that Christian Science is inculcating a saner, purer, more wholesome and helpful sense of general human relationship than the world has ever before known. Students of this Science are learning to regard their neighbor's real selfhood as the image and likeness of God. In this way thought is constantly being lifted above the contemplation of mere human personality, with its burdensome differences and limitations, arbitrarily imposed by mortal mind, and the many deplorable standards

Campbell's Sketch of Petrarch

Petrarch, when young, was so strikingly handsome, that he was frequently pointed out and admired as he passed along, for his features were mainly, well-formed, and expressive, and his carriage was graceful and distinguished. He was sprightly in conversation, and his voice was uncommonly musical. His complexion was between brown and fair, and his eyes were bright and animated. His countenance was a faithful index to his heart.

In his early days he was nice and neat in his dress, even to a degree of affectation, which, in later life, he ridiculed when writing to his brother Gherardo. "Do you remember," he says, "how much care we employed in the lure of dressing our persons; when we traversed the streets, with what attention did we not avoid every breath of wind which might discompose our hair; and with what caution did we not prevent the least speck of dirt from soiling our garments?"

Inclined by nature to moral philosophy, he was guided by the reading of Cicero and Seneca to that profound knowledge of the human heart, of the duties of others, and of our own duties, which shows itself in all his writings. Gifted with a mind full of enthusiasm for poetry, he learned from Virgil elegance and dignity in versification. But he had still higher advantages from the perusal of Livy.

His first compositions were in Latin; many motives, however, induced him to compose in the vulgar tongue, as Italian was then called, which, though improved by Dante, was still, in many respects, harsh and inelegant, and much in want of new beauties. . . . The Italian language acquired under his cultivation, increased elegance and richness, so that the harmony of his style has contributed to its beauty. He did not, however, attach himself solely to Italian, but composed much in Latin, which he reserved for graver subjects. His compositions in Latin are, an epic poem; his *Lucioli*, containing twelve eclogues; and three books of epistles.

Petrarch's greatest obstacle to improvement arose from the scarcity of authors whom he wished to consult; for the manuscripts of the writers of the Augustan age were, at that time, so uncommon, that many could not be procured, and many more of them could not be purchased under the most extravagant price. This scarcity of books had checked the dawning light of literature. The zeal of our poet, however, surmounted all these obstacles, for he was indefatigable in collecting and copying many of the choicest manuscripts; and posterity is indebted to him for the possession of many valuable writings, which were in danger of being lost through the carelessness or ignorance of the possessors.—From "A Life of Petrarch," by THOMAS CAMPBELL.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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25 to 30 pages 5 cents
31 pages 6 cents
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WESTERN: Room 1458, 322 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago.
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Associated Gas and Electric System

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Associated Gas and Electric Securities Company
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Monday P. Se '46	99 1/2	99 1/4	99 1/2
13 6 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/4	47 1/2

Notice of Change

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non-shares. The stock is offered at \$100 a share, but is not a preferred share of \$100 par value. The company has no par-value non-preferred shares. The purchase price prior to 1937, one common share at \$30. The shares are priced at \$115.50.

ROAD STOCK INCREASE

MONTREAL, May 5—At the annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway Ltd. today, the company announced a stock increase to \$355,000,000 of common, by issuing 155,000 shares of \$100 par value. The new market value of the common stock is \$177,250,000.

IRON PRICE LOWER

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Basic pig iron sells at a ton lower in the Pittsburgh market today.

STOCK MARKET

STOCKS—The stock market was strong today, with seven years' interest rates at 3 1/2 per cent. The cumulative income bonds for 1936 were sold at 110 1/2. The common stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway Ltd. was standing at \$117.75-80. Dividends were being paid up on \$4,000,000 of common stock of the company.

1933 General idea is that arrears should be retired through new securities.

RIDDER PARTICIPATIONS

Kidder Participations Inc. has been organized under the laws of the United States and is authorized capital of \$1,000,000. The company is a non-profit corporation, the common stock of which is owned by the following:

President Clifford M. Brewer, New York; Vice-President J. H. Flanders, Robert Winsor Jr., Chapin, and Treasurer Walter

BANK OF ENGLAND
LONDON, The Bank of England dis-
count is unchanged at 4½ per cent.

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Advertisements under this heading under this edition only. Rule 25 costs a line, minimum space three lines, minimum order 10 lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

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This home is in an unusually good location and only three blocks from school; an attractive flagstone walk to the entrance. First floor consists of large studio living room with hand hewn beams, sun porch, exceptional large dining room, kitchen, breakfast

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Telex. Larchmont 1070 and 028 - N. Y.



SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—For sale. Refined, concrete home, beautifully furnished, unobstructed view of city, \$100

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"A lot means a home
 A home means a lot"

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 Harry, seven sunny rooms, fireplace, sun
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 Consult
 LOUIS P. MILLER, Realtor
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 apartments, 48 Peterboro St. Resident man-
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NEW YORK CITY, 182 West 113th—Modern
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Tel. 246-1111

NEW YORK CITY, 111 West 117th, nr.
Columbus, light, attractive kitchen, fur-
nishings, refrigerator, gas, hot water, excellent all
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RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.—Furnished apart-
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After 6 p. m.

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Furnished, bed-ditting room for single
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Very attractive light single double rooms,
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ley.

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 tric Station, Court and Exchange Sts.: Hotel
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 East, and State St.: Van Hornes. Main St.
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 Main St. East: R. H. Walcott. Main

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 ay-N. R. Cor. 180th St. and Jamaica

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phon—Union News Stand. W. Y. C. B. R.
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 News Stand, N. Y. C. R. R. Station.
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A home for those desiring rest and care. Highly recommended.
Catonsville 333
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Tenacre

PRINCETON, N. J.
Best home or retirement attractively appointed; experienced care. Tel. 705; New Jersey State License.

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LADY having summer home, with modern conveniences, at Thousand Islands, N. Y.; desires one or two guests beginning month of June. Address Box W-27, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

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NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—Large, attractive home for quiet and rest; all conveniences; auto, saddle horses, fishing, boating, bathing at Onondaga Lake; \$25 per week. Mrs. L. B. WEAVER, Rt. 3, Oriskany Falls, N. Y.

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

N. Y. C.—Woman to care for lady, light housekeeping, comfortable home; afternoon, 4:30 West 42nd, Room 533.

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ACCOUNTANT—20 years' experience as bookkeeper, cashier, auditor; capable take charge office; willing leave city; now available; references. Box 1-25, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

Family Chauffeur

MR. EDWARD FILENE

wishes to find a position for his late mother's chauffeur who drove with her 150,000 miles without an accident of any kind. Call MR. MOORE, Secretary, Hancock 3800.

POSITION wanted by man of discretion who has had good experience in accounting work and handling funds, also some sales experience; value of present position \$5000 a year but would accept less in congenial surroundings. Representative, Box K-28, The Christian Science Monitor, 410 Third Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED TEACHER—French-Swiss as companion-teacher for lady or girl; experienced, best references. Write MADAME ROCHER, 240 West 107th St., New York.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER—Fifteen years' experience, responsible positions; excellent references. Write MADAME ROCHER, 240 West 107th St., New York.

SECRETARY-Companion—Woman with excellent ability, Christian Scientist preferred; willing to travel. Mrs. S. E. KELLER, 65 Fifth Street, South Orange, N. J.

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CALDWELL PEYTON
15 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.—Murray Hill 5133

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FLORENCE SPENCER—High-grade secretaries, executives, bookkeepers, stenographers, clerks, 2 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. Penn. 0906

HERBERT AND BANCER, 48 East 41 St., New York City, Murray Hill 6882—A COMMERCIAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE for business firms and those seeking positions.

LOUISE C. BAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions; 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 1315.

MRS. ARNOLD AGENCY—Governments, Industries, business, attendance, housekeeping. Phone Academy 0535, 225 W. 106, N. Y. C.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC., 110 W. 40th St., N. Y. C.—A placement service adhering to the principle of "Not how much, but how well." Personal interviews, 9-2.

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HARVARD BARBER SHOP, Maurice L. Kornberg, Prop., 524 Harvard St., Brooklyn, Mass. Marcelling a specialty.

DRESSMAKING

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Will alter dresses, repair shirts, do general sewing day at your home or take work home. CAROLINE ZIMMERMAN, 154 Drake Ave.

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IN and adjacent New York; popular trademarked products; direct report directly; opportunity for large earnings, salary and commission. See Mr. Hall, J. B. McCOMB CO., 1409 Second Ave.

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DIAMONDS, pearls, bought for cash; sell or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 8053.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

KATHARINE LA SHERCK, Controller Teacher of the Art of Singing
180 North St., Buffalo, N. Y.

BOOKS WANTED

SELL your books for cash. WM. I. TUTIN, 40 Irving St., Cambridge, Mass. University 7837-W; books removed promptly.

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RACETRIP Chinese restaurant; no offer refused; owner leaving country; centrally located; best in theatre; making large profit; even during dull business bringing satisfactory return. Tel. Hancock 9834, Boston.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

A New Western Civilization

LAYING down the precept that under free government trade must be free, and that to be of permanent value it ought to be independent, President Coolidge, in his address delivered before the joint meeting of the Pan-American Commercial Conference and the United States Chamber of Commerce in Washington, interestingly traced the growth and development of the interchange of products among the American republics. To those more or less unfamiliar with the steady increase in trade between the United States and its southern neighbors it may come as somewhat of a surprise to learn that in volume and value this trade has increased nearly a hundredfold in the last century. It is interesting, likewise, to be told that in the exchange of commodities the United States has long been, and still continues to be, the larger buyer, with the balance uniformly in favor of the southern countries.

But this does not mean, as in some cases where the trade balance is against an importing and exporting country, that the benefits have not been approximately equal. The raw materials which the northern Republic has purchased and imported from the southern countries have been indispensable, just as the finished products exchanged for these have been necessary to the progress and comfort of those who have purchased them. The interesting exhibit briefly referred to by President Coolidge also discloses the fact that in this friendly and profitable exchange of commodities the United States has been the best customer of the southern producers. During the twelve years ending in 1925, according to the statement, the United States bought about 40 per cent of the exportable products of South and Central America. This is more than 200 per cent above the portion taken by the next nearest competitive buyer, and nearly 30 per cent above the combined purchases of Great Britain, France, and Germany.

It is easily understood, in the light of these facts, why there should develop that cordial and sincere commercial friendship which is testified to and unavoidably strengthened by such conferences as the one now being held. It is because of the mutual benefits to the people of both the northern and the southern countries that the wisdom and desirability of encouraging this interchange is recognized by all concerned. It is upon the foundation of mutuality, as the President so thoughtfully pointed out, that commerce must rest. "We expect other countries to produce commodities which we can use for our benefit," he said, "and we expect to produce commodities which they can use for their benefit. The result is a more abundant life for all concerned."

President Coolidge correctly finds in this interdependence a justification for the contacts which mark the progress of the Pan-American movement. This he defines as an ardent desire to do good, one to another. He took occasion to reassure the visitors representing southern countries that it is the established policy of the Government of which he is the head to use its resources, not to burden its neighbors, but to assist them. "It is," he truthfully said, "the forces of sound thinking, sound government, and sound economics, which hold the hope of real progress, real freedom, and real prosperity for the masses of the people, that need the constantly combined efforts of all the enlightened forces of society."

While the President finds it to be the first duty of any people to establish this standard of progress and prosperity at home, he declares it to be almost the equal duty to exert that needed moral influence which will assist in its realization by all alike. It is in the establishment of the friendly and helpful relationships which now exist, the speaker declared, that the Pan-American Union is creating a new civilization in the Western republics, representative of all that is best in the history of the world. In the furtherance and fulfillment of this better relationship all must co-operate, he says, through mutual helpfulness, mutual confidence, and mutual forbearance.

The Opportunity of the W. C. T. U.

THE members of the W. C. T. U. who have been in session in Boston this week may feel a justifiable sense of pride in the record of public service accomplished by their organization. A pioneer in the work of urging prohibition upon the people of the United States, the W. C. T. U. has never faltered. Like many other law-abiding Americans, its members supposed that when once the law was enacted it would be obeyed, and for a time their energies slackened as they thought their task was done. But when the determination of the liquor forces to defy the authority of the United States, to flout its Constitution and to violate its laws became evident, this band of women rallied to the defense.

It is not overstating the case to say that the women of America, allied in this organization, awakened the moral power in the Nation which culminated in the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment. More militant hands took up the political work at the end. Masculine methods and contacts were essential for the handling of Congress and state legislatures. But in the awakening of public sentiment to the evils of the liquor traffic, and in the establishment in the public thought of the fixed determination that the traffic must be abolished, the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union need yield first place to no one.

It is gratifying to see this New England convention voicing the conviction that the fighting raiment, which was doffed with the adoption of the amendment, must be donned again. The women of the United States can, and we confidently believe will, block all efforts to destroy the prohibition law. They can utterly defeat unworthy candidates for public office, even for the Presidency. If they array themselves substantially as a unit against anyone whose political record has been that of a foe to prohibition.

No section of America's society has known so much of the hardship, penury, suffering and sorrow that come from alcoholism as the mothers and wives of the land. They know how great has been the relief brought to them by prohibition

even insufficiently enforced. They can compel its proper enforcement—for enforcement is perfectly practicable if honest and devoted officials be selected. It will be a national service, not excelled in importance in the civil history of the land, if the W. C. T. U. shall rally the women of the land to the defence of prohibition once more.

Theirs is the power. The united woman vote will compel the respect, even the subservience of politicians. It can be united on this issue, and will be.

Wages, Prices and Prosperity

AS A contribution to a better understanding of the turning and braking of the wheels of business progress, a prize of \$5000 has just been awarded by the Pollak Foundation of Economic Research to R. W. Souter, a lecturer on economics in a New Zealand university, for the best adverse criticism of the book, "Profits," which advances a number of rather revolutionary theories about the effect on prosperity of raising wages and lowering prices.

Some 435 contestants submitted criticisms, yet the authors, William Trufant Foster, formerly a college president, and Waddill Catchings, business man and banker, claim that the main idea of their theories is not disproved. When such a formidable array of thinkers from all walks of life cross pens over problems that affect everyone so vitally, attention is bound to be quite general. When it is claimed that these theories have not yet been disproved, it would seem as though one might pause for a few minutes, even in the midst of a baseball season or a radio program, to read, ponder and reflect upon a plan that proposes ways to co-ordinate the business machine so that it will yield a steady flow of prosperity and ride as though it were equipped with balloon tires to smooth out depression.

The problem is stated simply enough in the book in these words:

Progress toward greater total production is retarded because consumer buying does not keep pace with production. Consumer buying lags behind for two reasons: first, because industry does not disburse to consumers enough money to buy the goods produced; second, because consumers, under the necessity of saving, cannot spend even as much money as they receive. There is not an even flow of money from producer to consumer, and from consumer back to producer. The expansion of the volume of money does not fully make up the deficit, for money is expended mainly to facilitate the production of goods, and the goods must be sold to consumers for more money than the expansion has provided. Chiefly because of shortage of consumer demand, both capital and labor restrict output, and nations engage in those struggles for outside markets and spheres of commercial influence which are the chief causes of war.

The answer is not so simple. A study of the book and the criticisms, attentive listening to debate on the subject, plenty of practical experience, all carefully considered, may yield some conclusions that may or may not prove to be answers.

It would be well not to be too certain, but to remember that a leading banker at a national convention a few years ago frankly said that although he had been engaged in banking for years and could make money at it, yet he would scarcely dare try to tell what it was all about or what the possibilities really were.

These, like all new theories, have to contend with the so-called natural laws of supply and demand which are still supposed to regulate wages and prices. Undoubtedly they may if not interfered with, but complexities of modern business create problems which some believe need help or readjustment perhaps fashioned after the elasticity afforded to banking by the Federal Reserve system, which was not so favorably received at first.

Apparently the world is on its way in this giant economic machine, but as yet does not know exactly where it will land. In the meantime, it is well to read the signposts carefully.

Fiume as a Hungarian Port

WITH the possession of an outlet to the sea, Hungary will become more important in the European scheme of things. It is extremely significant that Italy, which seeks, naturally enough, to secure hegemony over the central European countries and the Balkans, should have offered Fiume, the once flourishing port of Hungary, to that country again.

Fiume was a storm center at the Versailles Peace Conference. Indeed, the conference nearly broke up on the claims of Italy to the Adriatic town and the refusal of the powers to concede the port to Italy. D'Annunzio, later, forcibly took possession of Fiume, and eventually it was annexed to Italy. Now Italy is prepared to permit Hungary to send its overseas traffic through it.

Thus Fiume will be saved. It has languished of recent years; for Italy, with the ports of Venice and Trieste in the northern Adriatic, had little need of it; while Yugoslavia, with Susak and Baross, separated by a canal from Fiume, could manage without the much-disputed port. It must not, however, be imagined that Italy has not made a considerable concession to Hungary. The development of Fiume might set it in opposition to Trieste. It was freely stated not a great while ago that Italian designs were to destroy it rather than to develop it. That allegation must now apparently be dismissed.

Formerly extremely powerful, the ramshackle Empire of Austria-Hungary was shattered by the peacemakers, and its parts distributed to various countries, new and new-old. Austria survived, a truncated state, which shows an occasional desire to be incorporated in Germany. Hungary, comparatively small, displays more pride, and asserts more independence. There are, indeed, many European observers who believe Hungarian pride to be perilous, and who deprecate the independence of Hungary as a menace to its neighbors. But Hungary was an inland realm, with only a right of way to the Adriatic through the intervening strip of Yugoslavia. What is the position of Yugoslavia? Yugoslavia thinks it has reasons for antagonism both to Italy and to Hungary. The struggle for the control of the Adriatic may not yet be over, and this potential hostility has been seen in the diplomatic exchanges with regard to Albania, which is an enclave in Yugoslavia over which Italy claims a protectorship and where Italian interests predominate.

Yet Yugoslavia cannot wish to obstruct traffic between Hungary and Fiume. It may be that, through the intermediary of Hungary, Ital-

Jugoslav relations will be improved. The most pessimistic commentators are inclined to think that the Italian concessions to Hungary will draw a deeper dividing line between the two countries on the Adriatic, but this is a gratuitous assumption.

At any rate, it is clear that Hungary badly needed this outlet, and that in future Hungarian traffic will be treated on a footing of equality with Italian traffic in Fiume. There will be reductions in tariffs for warehousing, and extensive facilities for the handling of cargoes. Hungary will enjoy exemption from customs and port dues, and will be entitled to use Fiume as a port of registry for its shipping, establishing its own organization and making use of the quays. Here Hungary will concentrate its export trade in wheat, sugar, dried vegetables and live stock. It is probable that in course of time Fiume, while remaining nominally Italian, will, for all practical purposes, become almost exclusively a Hungarian port.

What Is a Rare Book?

A recent sale of first editions of the works of famous authors in New York, the sum of \$100 was paid for Barrie's "The Little Minister." This modest sum set people wondering if the price paid at such sales was any real measure of the success of an author. To those who got their first glimpse of Thrums from "The Little Minister" it was, to say the least, surprising. Barrie has become a world figure, he is perhaps better known in London than in Kilmuir, where the sellers of knickknacks are as loath to admit pride in their distinguished native son as his characters are to admit the mist or the fog, they only allowing that the weather "looks soft."

His manuscripts fetch a good price in Britain. It seems but a matter of weeks since \$1700 was paid for the holograph manuscript of "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals." True, it was sold for the benefit of the News-vendors Benevolent and Provident Institution, yet it has a high scarcity value. And the first editions of his books, comparatively recent though they be, make a strong appeal to the collector, especially the early works which first brought him to the notice of the world and which brought in their trail a crop of imitators.

When the fact is taken into consideration that "The Little Minister" is growing scarcer as time goes by, and that a copy of "Chance" from Joseph Conrad to his friend, Richard Curle, brought over \$2000 against \$50 for Kipling's "The Light That Failed"—which is not an easy book to find—a subject of great interest is opened up for those who would learn what determines the purchaser of rare books in making his choice.

A Right Ideal of Education

IN DEFINING progressive education to be the National Progressive Education Association, as the means through which city conditions unfavorable to children can be outwitted, Henry Bailey, director of the Cleveland School of Art, touched upon a vital feature of the educational ideals of today. He was speaking at the seventh annual conference meeting in his city, and added that such education stood for outdoor country experiences for children, for first-hand contact with wild life and farm life and fundamental constructive activities. In so outlining his views he showed unmistakably that he represented that forward movement in education which is gaining a larger acceptance constantly.

The day is dawning, if it has not already dawned, when the old belief that the pupil must be adapted to the school is giving place to the new idea that the school must be adapted to the pupil. Those higher aspects of education, represented in the individual development of the pupil, by the unfolding of his or her natural tendencies and ability, are being seen as all-important. And the fact is being stressed that education should be associated in the student's thought with a sense of liberty and joyfulness, and not of hard grind and painful, apparently gainless effort.

It is, therefore, with more than slight satisfaction that one reads Mr. Bailey's further views on this subject. "Progressive education," he declared, "stands for familiarity with the beauties of nature and with the beautiful things of literature, music and the arts; for a healthy social life among the children; for supervised activity in the solution of the problems of the daily life of the child, for placing the child's best self in command of all his activities; for continued growth in insight, skill, taste, and devotion to the highest and more efficient and joyful service for the common good." Education from such a standpoint should noticeably make for progress in any nation in which it is established.

Editorial Notes

Perhaps there are some who did not know that army cats in France have recently been the subject of an official ruling of M. Painlevé, Minister of War. Yet such is the case, and what is more the ruling increased their wages 150 per cent! The fact that this simply means that the sum put aside for their keep is to be three cents a week instead of a meager one cent as heretofore is an incidental point. What doubtless interests the cats is that from now on they are to be provided with about three times the amount of food they have previously enjoyed as their regular ration. Those who have thought that the cats ought to provide for themselves entirely were fortunately overruled, and the cats are probably smiling Cheshire-cat smiles at the prospect before them.

There is some ground for the statement made the other day by Capt. René Fonck, the French aviator, who for some time has been interested in the project of a transatlantic flight, that the flight is too risky to be entered into in a racing mood. Hurry, he urged, is fatal in such an enterprise. Therefore, he said, when next he made the attempt he intended to approach it as a technical problem and not as a sporting event. If it not looking too far into the future to foresee the time when weather and other adverse conditions will not even be considered in making the flight. Meanwhile safety first is a good motto for any prospective attempt.

Family "Travels" to Many Parts

IT IS not my intention to pose as an authority on books of travel, but merely to recommend a few that we have particularly enjoyed in our family "travels." George Herbert Palmer's translation of "The Odyssey" takes precedence with us over all the books of travel in our reading experience. This one have we often read, always charmed by the beauty of the language and held in admiration by the wonderful qualities of "long-tried royal Odysseus."

Apocryphal of sea voyages, I should like particularly to speak of Shackleton's "South" and call your attention to the magnificently heroic boat journey from Elephant Island to South Georgia. If one does not have leisure to read the whole of this fascinating book of exploration, it is tremendously worth while to read at least the account of this extremely hazardous 800-mile voyage on which Shackleton, with a small crew, braved the stormy sub-Antarctic Ocean in a weather-beaten twenty-foot boat with an improvised deck of box lids, sledge runners and canvas.

The sixteen days' voyage was one of "supreme strife amid heaving waters." So small was the boat and so great were the seas that often their flat flapped idly in the calm between the crests of two waves. At midnight on the eleventh day when Shackleton was at the tiller he noticed, between the south and the southwest, a line of clear sky. He called to his men that the sky was clearing, but in a moment he realized that what he saw was not a rift in the clouds but the crest of an enormous wave.

He wrote: "During twenty-six years' experience of the ocean in all its moods, I had not encountered a wave so gigantic. It was a mighty upheaval of the ocean, a thing quite apart from the big white-capped seas that had been our tireless enemies for many days." The sea broke around them and, half-filled with water, the little boat was tossed like a cork in the seething foam.

Capt. Joshua Slocum encountered a similar wave when, alone, he made his trip around the world in the sloop Spray. Without warning, this appalling monster, which was an accumulation of many lesser waves, bore down upon him with a mighty roar. Slocum had only a moment to get all the sails down and climb up the peak halliards. The mammoth wave, mountain high, swept over and for a second completely submerged the little Spray. He survived this danger, however, only to encounter the greatest sea adventure in his life when he found himself in the midst of the breakers and sunken rocks of the "Milky Way."

A most delightful present-day voyage is Negly-Far-

son's "Sailing Across Europe." The author and his wife, whom he dubs the "crew," sailed from Holland, by way of the Rhine, Main and Danube Rivers, across Europe to the Black Sea, in a twenty-six-foot boat. Mr. Farson, a genial, likable individual, gives us many interesting pictures of the people and the customs of the countries through which he passed.

If by chance you prefer in your fireside travels the exploration of Asia, you will enjoy Marco Polo. This indefatigable Venetian traveler gives us wonderful descriptions of the grand Kublai-Kaan, his battles, hunts and the unparalleled magnificence of his court.

Should you care to travel with an expedition of exploration, you may go "East of the Sun and West of the Moon" with Theodore and Kermit Roosevelt. They negotiate, in their undertaking, some of the most difficult trails and passes of the Himalaya Mountains to collect specimens for the Chicago Field Museum of Natural History.

Benjamin W. Mitchell gives us in "Trail Life in the Canadian Rockies" an interesting account of a most delightful horseback trip he took in company with his wife and several friends. In his preliminary try-out climb of Carnarvon he encountered the fickle weather characteristic of the high mountain tops. He felt that it had never been better described than in this bit of doggerel, attributed to Edward Whymper, the famous mountaineer:

First it rained and then it blew;
Then it froze and then it snowed;
Then it fogged and then it thawed,
And very shortly after then
It blew and snowed and then again.

Mitchell assures us there is very little probability in these Canadian Rockies of being molested by wild animals. The nearest approach to a casualty happened when one member of the party was awakened by a sense of oppression on his chest and found a twenty-pound porcupine seated thereon consuming his precious whiskers! Mr. Mitchell not only gives us an enjoyable account of the events of each day, but his appreciative and detailed descriptions of the mountains convey a very definite impression of their ineffable grandeur.

Of our present-day travelers, probably Harry Franck has covered more ground on "Shanks' mare," with less cash, than any other single wanderer. In his "Vagabond Journey Around the World" we were particularly impressed by his crossing the Malay Peninsula afoot and pushing on through the jungles of Siam to Bangkok, unarmed and unescorted, a feat no other white man has had the temerity to undertake.

E. S. P.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

THE word "emigrant" has been abolished from the Fascist official nomenclature to the sensitive Fascist the term sounded almost offensive, and besides it produced divisions among the numerous Italians settled abroad. In future those whom circumstances compel to seek work outside their native country shall be styled simply Italians, and they shall be looked after by the proper authorities as ordinary citizens who are temporarily absent from Italy. A first step in this direction has been taken by the abolition of the special commissariat of emigration, which hitherto looked after the general welfare of emigrants. The protection of the vast masses of Italians abroad will be attended to by the official representatives of the state, who will make no discrimination between them and will treat alike the workman and the industrialist. The Italian Government is greatly concerned with the increasing number of Italians who apply for naturalization papers in their temporary country of residence, and it is calculated that during the last ten years nearly 5,000,000 Italians have lost their citizenship to become subjects of foreign countries. Dealing with the question of emigration in the Chamber of Deputies, Deputy Carlo Del Croix raised some interesting points which attracted the attention of the whole House. He said:

It should be made very clear that when we send forth Italians abroad we do not receive, but bestow, a gift. Fascist Italy no longer intends to give the arms of its sons to enrich and regenerate other nations with its blood, least of all to neighboring peoples. We would rather send our emigrants to far distant lands where there are young peoples such as do not feel the need of absorbing the emigrant element. Hitherto the character of the Italian emigrant was lost, but henceforth the Fascist Government will be able to defend it.

A most interesting archaeological discovery has just been made at Syracuse, in Sicily. During the construction of a sports ground at the Hotel Villa Politi, situated above the famous Latomia dei Cappuccini, one of the wildest and grandest of the ancient quarries of the town in which several thousands of captive Greeks were left to languish, a circular well hollowed out of the rock came to light. The large stones which filled the big hole were removed with great care and at a depth of four meters a gallery was discovered, three meters in height, two in width and measuring ten meters in length. At the end of the subterranean passage the archaeologists found a rock-hewn circular hall, measuring six meters in height and nine in diameter, with a beautiful pavement and a ceiling in carved wood. The pavement, which is still in a wonderful state of preservation, is worked in the finest Greek mosaic with artistic designs of flowers and figures of women.

The walls of the hall are decorated with very fine paintings representing Epicurus, Pindar, Aeschylus, and the Sicilian patriot Hermocrates, who suffered capital punishment for having been too lenient toward the Athenian prisoners. In the center of the hall rises a column of Egyptian marble supporting a gilded bronze statue of Minerva, of Greek craftsmanship. The most interesting find, however, is that of a mural map of Syracuse, in which are reproduced the ancient monuments and the amphitheater of the ancient town. This plan of Syracuse will certainly prove to be most useful, for not only does it help to corroborate the conclusions made by ancient scholars about the topography of the city, but it will enable archaeologists to locate other important buildings and art treasures of the ancient Greek town.

Ever since its first year—1920—the Milan Industrial and Commercial Fair has grown steadily in size, importance and interest. It is now a firmly established annual event and is believed to be second in importance only to Leipzig. At the eighth international fair, which has recently been inaugurated, forty-five countries are represented and over 6000 firms are exhibiting their products. A striking feature of the exhibition is the increasing number of permanent pavilions which are gradually replacing the temporary wooden stands. This year new permanent pavilions have been opened for India, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Rumania. In one respect the fair has been much more pleasant to the visitor; the roads in the fair ground which last year were a sea of mud have been drained and paved and all the buildings present a more attractive aspect. One of the most interesting displays this year will be the motor and motorcycle show. It is announced that a special exhibition to last three months will be held in June of next year to celebrate the tenth year of peace after the Great War.

An enterprising Genoese industrialist has conceived an original plan for theatrical productions which he claims has never been attempted before in any other country. He has bought an obsolete liner and has engaged scores of workmen to transform it into a floating theater and a dance hall. The new theater will have seating accommodation for 1500 persons, and its two great advantages are that all the members of the theatrical company will be boarded on the ship for the time of their engagement and that in the event of a "bad night" for the box office the theater may move to a near harbor, where the novelty would certainly attract many spectators. The first

performance in this floating theater will be given this summer in Genoa, and after a cruise on the Italian Riviera the liner will visit the principal Italian ports on both the Tyrrhenian and Adriatic Seas. If the experiment succeeds, the floating theater will extend the cruise to the other Mediterranean ports and possibly also to the principal harbors of the world.

A serious effort is now being made in Italy to revive the film industry, which held a very prominent position in the early days of the cinema. Several commissions have been lately appointed to study the question and to suggest recommendations to the authorities, and the Council of Ministers has now approved the draft of a bill aiming at the protection of national films. As the object of the law is principally to encourage local production, it has been made obligatory for proprietors of motion picture theaters to show one national film for every ten foreign films. Moreover, a board of artistic and moral censors has been established in every Italian center, so that all productions are subject to revision before being released. It is hoped by this means to keep the moral and artistic level of Italian films at the highest possible standard.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor does not hold itself or its newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Acknowledging but One Loyalty"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I have read the editorial in the MONITOR, "Acknowledging But One Loyalty," and gain the impression therefrom that the writer believes that the ideal American citizen is the one who feels rather hard toward or boasts misconsideration for the country of his origin. On the contrary, I think, one may be American and only American and still be square with everybody else, including the country whence he comes.

The charge that there have been indications that an exaggerated nationalism envisages a certain Italian control over those nationals who have emigrated to America is not, I believe, justified. Mussolini, in a recent message to the American citizens of Italian birth in California, written at the request of Charles McClatchy of the Sacramento Bee and the Fresno Bee, and submitted to them through these two newspapers on Nov. 13, 1926, says:

... Today, more than ever, I do recommend to them to be an example of labor and of respect for the laws of the country that gave them hospitality and work. Only in this way will they become worthy of the United States, where they live, and of Italy, whence they came.

As for the remark of the Italian newspaperman who regrets the still scanty participation of the Italian-Americans—who constitute about 5 per cent of the whole population of the United States—in American public life, I would say that, when it is considered that in the American Expeditionary Forces the list of casualties (on the battle front) shows a full 10 per cent of Italian names; that more than 300,000 Italians figured on the army list, and that in defense of the inner lines as well as on the firing lines they proved their devotion to their adopted country (George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information, Washington, in Everybody's Magazine, March, 1919), the regret of Ermanno Amicucci because there is not a single senator of Italian origin (and only one representative) at Washington is far from being unreasonable.

Some of the reasons for this fact, other than a supposed discrimination against them, as the editorial would explain, may be found in the Italian-Americans themselves and in their daily newspapers, which are not always wise or overcautious in discussing actual political questions and, therefore, can awake only a limited interest. However, the foreign language paper, and especially the bilingual paper published as it should be published, i. e., with a standard morally superior to that of many American papers, could render invaluable service both to America and to the immigrant also in this field. A. B. BERTUSI, San Francisco, Calif.

"A Defense of the Y. M. C. A. in China"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: The Christian Science Monitor comes regularly to our office, and we have been happy to read the editorial, "A Defense of the Y. M. C. A. in China," recently published therein.

The Young Men's Christian Association is too large a movement to expect to escape attack. There has been much misinterpretation of its place and service in China, some of it apparently willful and some of it due to superficial knowledge of the facts. We are grateful to the MONITOR for this accurate appraisal of the situation. It is this we feel that we are speaking the minds of thousands of American citizens whose good will for China has been expressed through this organization. A. W. HANSON, General Board of the Y. M. C. A.

New York, N. Y.